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Bakuu, Azerbajdzani üldkasutatavate parkide kvaliteedi ja funktsionaalsuse hinnang.

**An Assessment of the Quality, Functionality and
Accessibility of Public Parks in BAKU, AZERBAIJAN**

Master's thesis

Curriculum in Landscape Architecture

Supervisor: Simon Bell, PhD

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<p>Baku is becoming megalopolis, they are building more skyscrapers. Less attention goes to parks. The aim of this thesis is to understand the accessibility, functionality, and quality of parks in Baku, Azerbaijan. The second chapter concentrates on theoretical wording and viewpoints that are straightforwardly related to the topic of the thesis. The third chapter explains which method used in the thesis. General information of the parks and shows the results of the questionnaire which done on the internet. It describes the view of local people to the parks. The forth chapter explains the history of the parks and collected data. In Discussion chapter we discuss the results of thesis. Finally, we found out how the park looks and which park people prefer in Baku, Azerbaijan.</p>			
Keywords: Urban park, Accessibility, Quality, Functionality, Preference, History, Baku.			

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. Background to the research	6
1.2. History of Baku	6
1.3. Aim of the study	9
1.4. Objectives	9
2. LITATERARE REVIEW	10
2.1. Urban ecology, green infrastructure	10
2.2. Urban green areas.....	10
2.3. Health benefits of green open spaces	11
2.4. Green space in the city of Baku, Azerbaijan	12
3. METHODOLOGY.....	14
3.1. Methods	14
3.2. Characteristics of the sample of parks	17
4. RESULTS	21
4.1. Site assessment	21
4.1.1. Yasamal Park	21
4.1.2. Zarifa Aliyeva Park	23
4.1.3. Huseyn Cavid Park	25
4.1.4. Heydar Aliyev Park	27
4.1.5. Yasamal Rayon Park	29
4.1.6. Izmir Park	31
4.1.7. Milli Park	33
4.1.8. Samed Vurgun Park	35
4.1.9. Koroglu Park	37
4.1.10. Zorge Park	39
4.1.11. Ataturk Park	41
4.1.12. Narimanov Park	43
4.1.13. Bineqedi Rayon Heydar Aliyev Park	45
4.1.14. Dede Qorqud Park	47
4.1.15. Zabirler Park	49

4.1.16. Qish Park	51
4.1.17. Dagustu Park	53
4.1.18. Filormoniya Park	55
4.1.19. Xagani Park	57
4.1.20. Sahil Park	59
4.2. Questionnaire	63
5. DISCUSSIONS.....	67
6. CONCLUSION.....	70
REFERENCES.....	72
SOURCES.....	74
Appendix 1. Questions of google survey.....	76

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the research

Park is green open space area in the city that used by people for walk and rest. Parks is very important part of every town. City parks have many functions, as one of the important is to create an enabling environment for urban residents. A park has the main role in improving the urban environment, as the development of cars traffic and the adverse effects of the industry have a negative impact on the environment. Public parks contribute to numerous physical and mental health outcomes across a range of populations (Bedimo-Rung *et al.*, 2005; Kaczynski and Henderson, 2007).

Azerbaijan is the country with the rich landscape. The territory of Azerbaijan has natural wealth, strategic location, and favourable climate. The numerous settlements raised at this areas had an impact on the landscape, and often landscape was changed. Azerbaijan located between Europe and Asia, in the Eastern Caucasian area (figure 1).



Figure 2. Location of Azerbaijan
Source: <https://gastrogasms.com/azerbaijan-map/>

The country shares borders with the Russian Federation to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Iran to the South and Armenia to the east. The population is approximately 9.9 million. Square- 86,600 km^2 . Azerbaijan is rich in natural resources. The main sources: oil and gas. International Consulting Agency “Mercder” did research in 2007, and Baku was chosen as the dirtiest city in the world because of oil and gas.

1.2. History of Baku

The chosen area for a case study is Baku. Baku became a capital of Azerbaijan in 1747. The city located on the east side of Azerbaijan. Caspian sea located on the west of Baku. The population of Baku is approximately 3 million. Area – 2,130 km^2 .

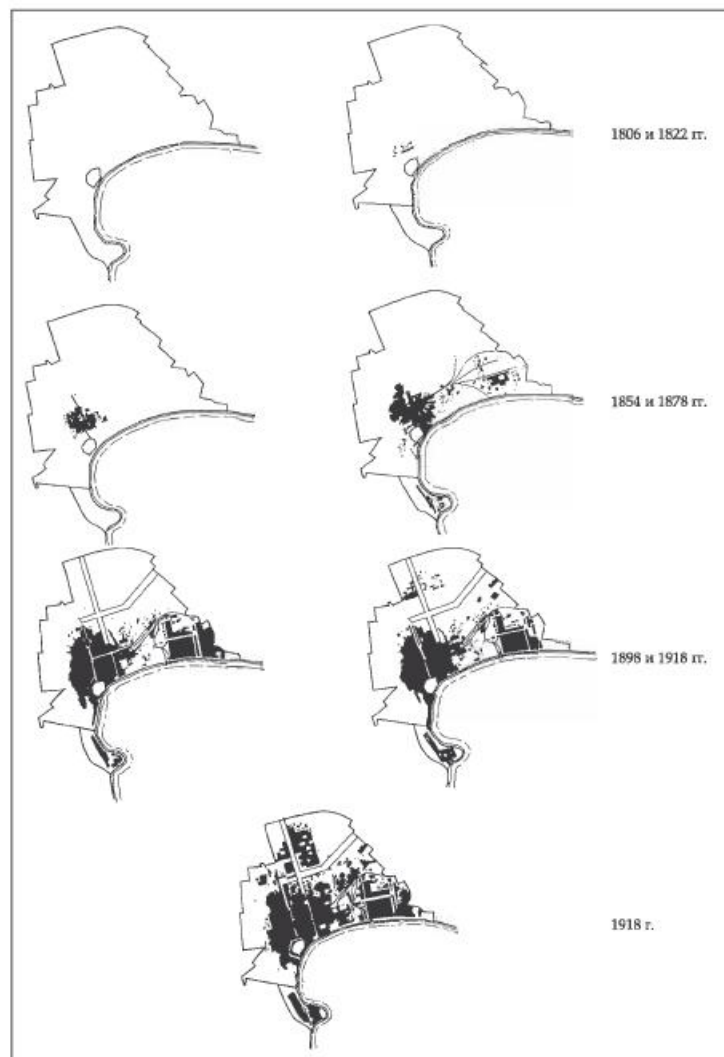


Figure 2. Development of Baku in 18th-19th centuries (Fatullaev,2013)

According to the artefacts which were found in the territory of the city, Baku was founded in the Bronze age. In the ancient times, the main foundation of economic development was oil, salt, also exportation of rubia and saffron by caravan ways and by sea.

In the Medieval Era, there was a fortification in the territory of Baku. The most ancient area of Baku fortification was a south part. Fortification included Maiden tower and minaret of Mahammad Ibn Abu Bakr's Mosque, in the 15th century was built Shirvanshahs' Palace, in 17th and 18th trade routes had been improved and start to connect two main bazaars. Later, in the fortification also has been constructed mosques bathhouses, caravansaries.

In the Oil Boom Era (figure 2), development of Baku started after 1806. Oil had significant influence on the development of Baku. During 1850-1907, the population of Baku grow from ~7000 to ~250000, as the city was growing bigger and bigger (Ashurbayli, 1998). During 1805-1886 the city became larger and occupied empty areas around. In 1822, houses were built next to fortification. In 1806 Azerbaijan became a part of Russian Empire. Different Architects were invited to construct a new building in Baku. Various style buildings were built, but most of them were not saved till our days. As a result of the growth of city and population, living condition of the city became better.

In the Soviet Era, Azerbaijan became part of Soviet Union. In that period 1920-1991, the main style of development was Stalin and Khrushchev. In 1930-1950 it was meanly just Stalin's style development, and from 1950 the style was Khrushchev. During Stalin era, most of the old building were destroyed and at this had been built new 3-5 storey buildings. Some parts of the city were reconstructed. Then in Khrushchev era mostly were built typical 9 storey style buildings.

After Union of the Architects in Baku were established the new style appeared. During that period the chance was given to local architects, to make a mark in the history of development in Baku.

In the Freedom Oil Boom Era, after the collapse of Soviet Union, Azerbaijan finally got independence. The "Contract of the Century" was signed in 1994 after that Baku needed to have bigger changes. It was a great oil contract. A lot of foreign oil companies moved to Baku. The economics of country grew very fast, the same to the development of the city. Baku became 3 times bigger.

The master plan of Baku has not been changed after 1985(Ashurbayli, 1998). However the government of Azerbaijan trying to establish a new master plan till the 2020.

The transport system of Baku includes following: private and public transport. Private transport - own cars. Public transport: metro (4 lines), buses(229) and taxi. Earlier there were trams and trolleybuses, but after reconstruction works, they were removed in 2000.

The planning system in Azerbaijan is top-down. All the regulations come from the ministry of each district executive. Baku has 12 districts: Nasimi, Narimanov, Yasamal, Khatai, Binagadi, Nizami, Sabayil, Sabunchu, Qaradag, Suraxani, Khazar.

Baku is a region located in the subtropical zone. In the winter time minimum temperature is +4 °C, and in the summer maximum is more than +30 °C. Parks mitigate climate of Baku.

1.3. Aim of the thesis

The aim of this thesis is to understand the accessibility, functionality and preference of parks in Baku, Azerbaijan.

This thesis investigating the activity, preference of people, general characteristics, functionality, accessibility within the park. The thesis topic was chosen to analyse parks in Baku.

1.4. Objective

The objective is to assess functionality, accessibility, and preference of parks.

The research questions for investigating are:

- What are the factors that affect the preferences for the park use in Baku?
- What is the conditions and maintenance of parks in Baku?
- What are the accessibility conditions of the parks in Baku?
- What are the park facilities and functions that encourage or hinder the use of the park?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Urban ecology, green infrastructure

Humanity is rapidly urbanising, and by 2030 more than 60% of the world, the population is expected to live in cities (UN, 1997). The urban ecosystem is very important; it includes parks, squares, wetlands, forests, lakes, sea, lawn and street trees. These places are called natural, even if most of them are managed by people. Street trees are an individual tree across the street or road. Parks are areas with green lawns and trees which have many functions for the recreation of people. Parks can have facilities like playgrounds, fitness equipment, bicycle routes. Forests are a place with dense vegetation of trees.

The rural ecosystem has a better quality than an urban ecosystem. The main factors of saving urban fauna are sizes and character of urban green areas. Small size park is often too small to have in it different kind of fauna. However, the roads and railroads and large built-up areas around cities often cause major barrier effects to the migration of many species, and can thus lower the stabilising effect of outer core areas (Bolund, 1996).

Different strategies can be used to develop the urban green areas. For example, trees in the parking areas, small lawns between two roads and streets or vertical green facades.

The concept of Green Infrastructure emphasises the quality as well as the quantity of urban and peri-urban green spaces (Turner, 1996; Rudlin and Falk, 1999), their multifunctional role (Sandström, 2002), and the importance of interconnections between habitats (van der Ryn and Cowan, 1996). Green infrastructure is developing and well maintained, it contributes to the development of cities, by providing the basis for nature protection and economic growth.

2.2. Urban green spaces

Urban parks and green open spaces have a main role in the quality of life of more urbanised society. Urban green territories have an ecological impact, as purification of air and water, stabilisation of microclimate, wind and noise. It also has a social and psychological impact to ensure the viability of modern cities and well-being of human society. Trying to understand the benefits of urban green areas many types of research was done. Ulrich (1981) said that parks could decrease stress in the lives of people.

Kaplan(1983) said that parks could rejuvenate the visitors and provide the feeling of calmness. The research which Ulrich did in 1984s showed, ill patients in the hospital that could see trees from the window were getting better faster, than the patients who could see just buildings. Even the research that he did after some years showed the same results. In 1991 Schroeder revealed that natural environment with plants and water cause a calming and less stressful state of health. Nature can encourage the use of outdoor spaces, increases social integration and interaction among neighbours (Coley et al., 1997).

Urban open spaces can provide economic benefits for municipal. Purification of air from trees can provide less cost of pollution. Esthetic and recreational values of the city bring more tourists to the city.

2.3. Health benefits of green open spaces

People are looking for nature during the stressful situation. The growing urbanisation results in an increase compaction of planning, houses are removed more and more from green places. Besides stress, green areas can provide a healthy life for people. The results of researches on human health during the visiting park showed that green areas providing a buffering effect on lifestyle and health.

People who live within a radius of 1-3 km from green spaces have better feeling than people who lives far from green areas.

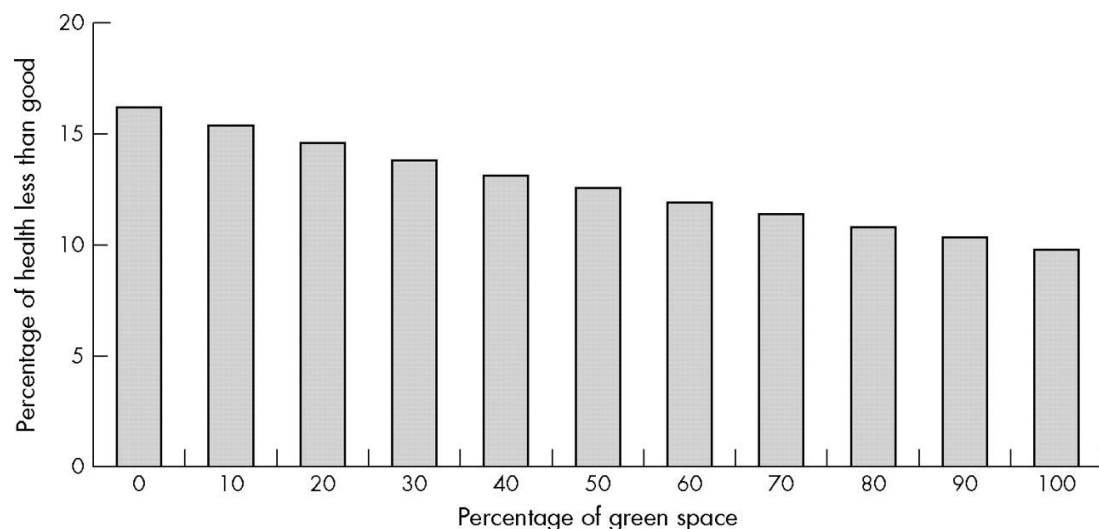


Figure 3. Connection between green spaces and human health

Figure 3 shows the connection between green spaces and human health within a radius of 3 kilometres. This research explains how different types of green areas affect health. It indicates that both agricultural and natural green has a positive effect on health. The problem which does not get much attention is the quality of green areas. Carrus et al. (2015) reviewed that high-quality green planting has an influence on human well-being. On the other hand, only relatively very open, less diverse green spaces, in particular, appeared to induce milder hyperactivity symptoms (Faber Taylor & Kuo, 2010). A recent study of Van Cauwenberg et al. (2015) also points in this direction; self-reported higher park quality was related to more weekly minutes of recreational walking. Finally, Van Dillen et al. (2012) concluded that the investigated health indicators were more strongly and positively related to quality than to its quantity.

2.4. Green space in the city of Baku, Azerbaijan

Parks in Azerbaijan extends over some millennia and dates back to the ancient Caucasian Albania, Caspian, Midii and Atropatena (Hasanova, 1996). Many descriptions of the old parks were kept in the works of poets, tracts of historians and philosophers and the description by geographers.

The green infrastructure of Baku begins after mid 18th century. Earlier there were not any green open spaces. The rapid growth of Baku in the 18th-19th century, caused by the biggest oil industry, helped to improve green open spaces. First green spaces were: Mixaylovskiy garden, Admiralteyskiy garden, Nobelevskiy garden, square and boulevard(Hasanova, 1996).

In 1917, the provision of piped water had been made possible to develop new green open spaces. In 1923 was laid down a plant nursery. It had the main role in the greening of the city at that period. In 1920-1930 was built parks as Kirov park, Dzerjinskiy park, Nizami park. Later after destroying 1 storey building, many squares and small garden were established in the center of Baku. At that time were build Ilicha park, Sabir park, 26 Bakinskikh Komisarov park, Chkalov square, Nizami square and Dimitrov square. During 1880-1980s, the territory of green areas increased from 3ha to 9520 ha(Hasanova, 1996).

Nowadays, alongside existing parks in different districts, new parks and squares are building. Renovation works taking place in the old parks. Baku parks and squares have

more than 50 fountains. The new green infrastructure changed the climate of Baku; it saves it from the sand winds.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Methods

The research adopted a descriptive strategy. The methods were observation, an archival study based on existing resources and case study.

The selection of park was aimed to analyse and to show all the park functions.

For the purpose of the study, 20 parks in Baku were selected (figure 4):

- Yasamal Park
- Zarifa Aliyeva Park
- Huseyn Cavid Park
- Heydar Aliyev Park
- Yasamal Rayon Park
- Izmir Park
- Milli Park
- Samed Vurgun Park
- Koroglu Park
- Zorge Park
- Ataturk Park
- Narimanov Park
- Bineqedi Rayon Heydar Aliyev Park
- Dede Qorqud Park
- Zabirler Park
- Qish Park
- Dagustu Park
- Filormoniya Park
- Xagani Park
- Sahil Park

The case study area were chosen by folowing criteria:

- Baku is the city in Azerbaijan which gets the most attention for urban development from the government
- The government want to make Baku more beautiful and with that to attract more tourist to the country they are building a lot of modern buildings and parks.

The parks were chosen by following criteria:

- parks with different sizes and facilities
- modern parks
- parks, which were built in Soviet time and renovated after the collapse

Data of the parks were collected by visiting them. Parks were visited in the summer time.

Time spent in each park were between 8 A.M and 12 A.M. Most of time I was sitting on

the bench and observing people in transition in the park. During the visit to the parks were

During the visit to the parks was analysed accessibility by public transport, for people with disabilities and car, maintenance, type and quantity of vegetation, condition, noise, lightning, what people are doing and how many people are there.

The method for the questionnaire was social survey. To understand better what local people thinks about the park in Baku, the questionnaire was carried out. Questionnaire was shared on personal page in Facebook social media. After it was also shared in facebook group "Baku residents".

260 people participated in the questionnaire. In the questionnaire was asked about all chosen parks in Baku.

The questions which were asked of respondents are following:

- What is your gender?
- What is your age?
- How often do you visit parks?
- How do you get to park?
- Choose park which you visit most.
- Do you agree with the statement that people with disabilities experience when visiting parks?
- Do you agree with the statement that historical image of parks is being kept?

Core Area of the City

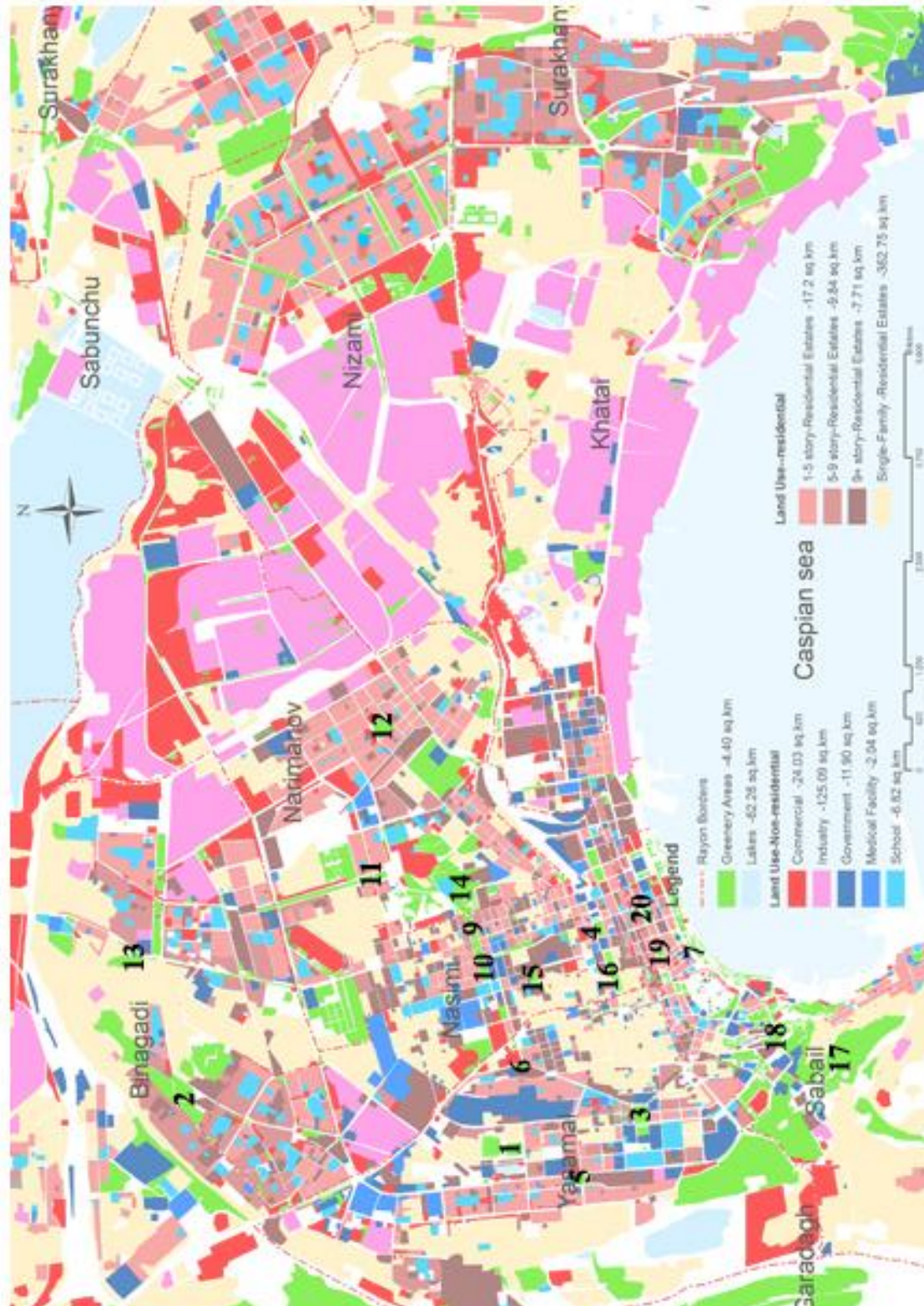


Figure 4. Location of parks on map.
Source: <http://www.aimtexas.com>

3.2. Characteristics of the sample of parks- overview

Table 1. Characteristics of the park

№	Name	Size(ha)	District	Built	Facilities
1.	Yasamal	5.7	Yasamal	2014	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Fitness equipment Parking
2.	Zarifa Aliyeva	3	Bineqedi	2000	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Public sculpture Parking
3.	Huseyn Cavid	2.8	Yasamal	1993	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Public sculpture
4.	Heydar Aliyev	1.8	Nasimi	1967	Public transport links Public sculpture Events
5.	Yasamal Rayon	1.7	Yasamal	1970	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area
6.	Izmir	1.2	Yasamal	1994	Public sculpture Public transport links Fountain
7.	Milli	21.3	Nasimi, Sabail	1860	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Fitness equipment Parking Public sculpture Fountain Toilets Cycle routes Events Visitors

					Tennis court Shop Multi use game area Museum Fishing Attractions
8.	Samed Vurgun	3.6	Yasamal	1882	Fountain Public transport links Public sculpture Parking Toilets
9.	Koroglu	2.2	Nasimi	2012	Public transport links Public sculpture Fountain
10.	Zorge	4	Nasimi	1981	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Public sculpture Parking Toilets Pond
11.	Ataturk	8.4	Narimanov	1974	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Parking Children's play area
12.	Narimanov	3.8	Narimanov	1987	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Parking Attractions
13.	Bineqedi Rayon Heydar Aliyev	4.5	Bineqedi	2013	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Fitness equipment

					Parking Public sculpture Fountain
14.	Dede Qorqud	6	Narimanov	2013	Public transport links Public sculpture Parking Pond
15.	Zabitler	3	Nasimi	1930	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Children's play area Ice skating area Public sculpture Toilets Fountain Bandstand
16.	Qish	4.7	Nasimi		Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Parking Fountain Events
17.	Dagustu	13	Sabail	1918	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Public sculpture Toilets
18.	Filormoniya	4	Nerimanov	1830	Café/ Restaurant Public transport links Historic building Fountain
19.	Xagani	1	Sabail	1918	Café/ Restaurant Parking Public sculpture Children's play area Fountain Events

20.	Sahil	2	Sabail	1916	Public transport links Parking Fountain
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4. RESULTS

This chapter explains description and analyses of each park. Spider graph shows data which were collected during visit the park.

4.1. Site Assessment

4.1.1. Yasamal Park

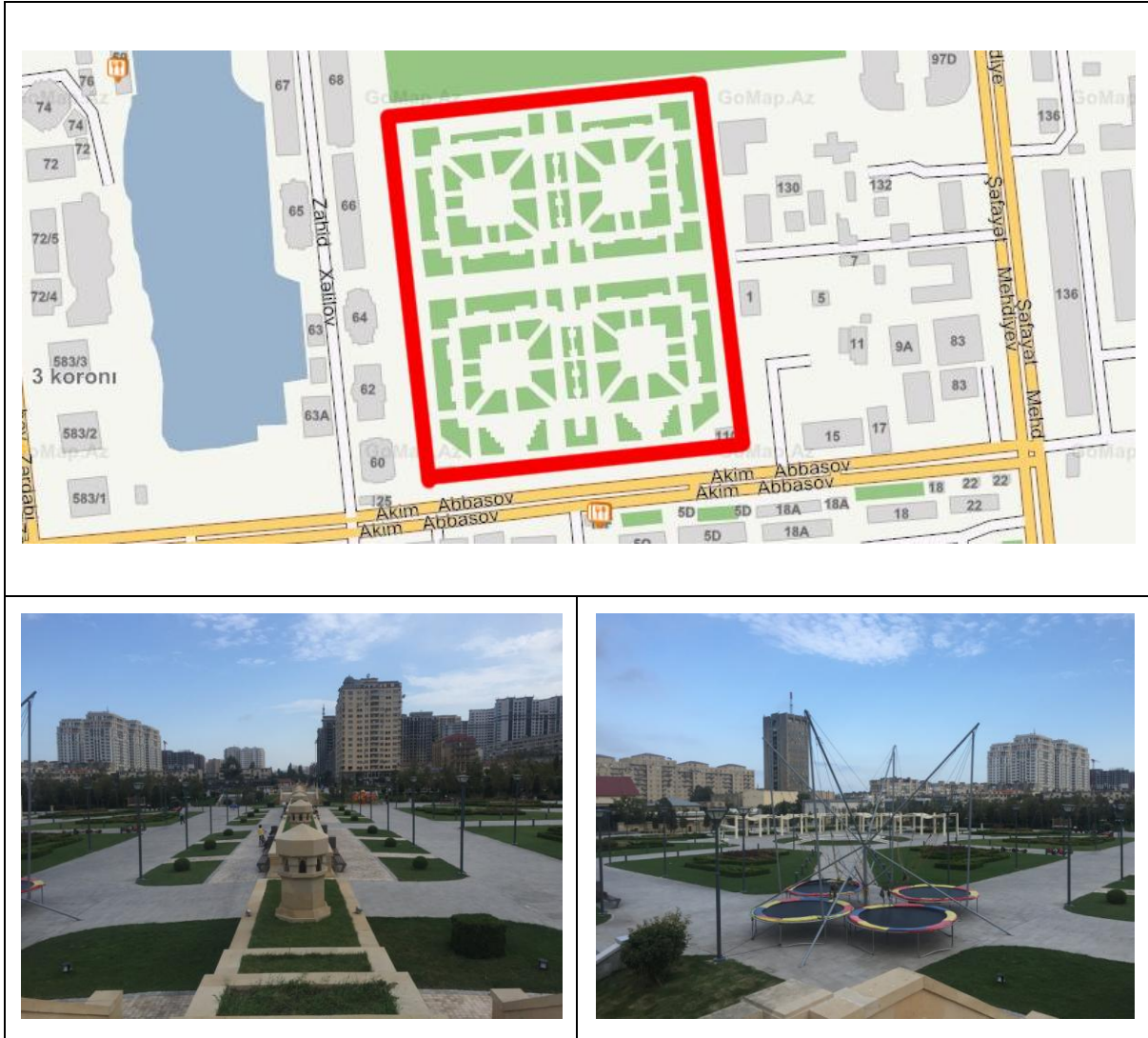
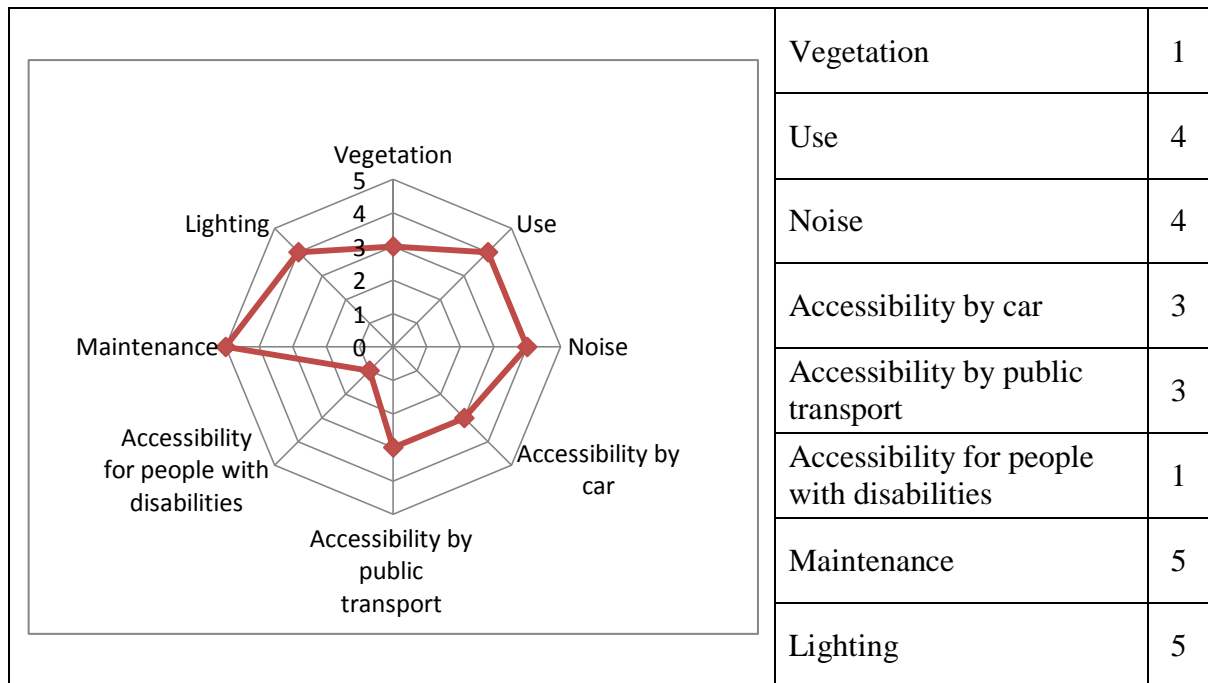


Figure 5. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Built in 2014. In the soviet times area near park was a military housing complex and park area was used as a reservoir. First reservoir was built in 1917, and the second in 1927. Park has been built on reservoir.

Species of plants: ash tree, pine tree, ornamental shrubs and roses.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 6 and 10 P.M. During other time of a day, there were not a lot of people. The most of the visitors were women with children. Women were playing with children, kids were running around in the The most used part of park is children playground and places with shade.

There is no access for disabled people, cause all the stairs do not have ramps. Public transport connection is weak. No metro connection. Parking areas has limited places.

Park is maintained very good. The benches were in good condition.. Park has good lighting during evening time.

The vegetation of park is sparse. Park is surrounded by residential buildings and noise does not come so easily to the park.

4.1.2. Zarifa Aliyev Park

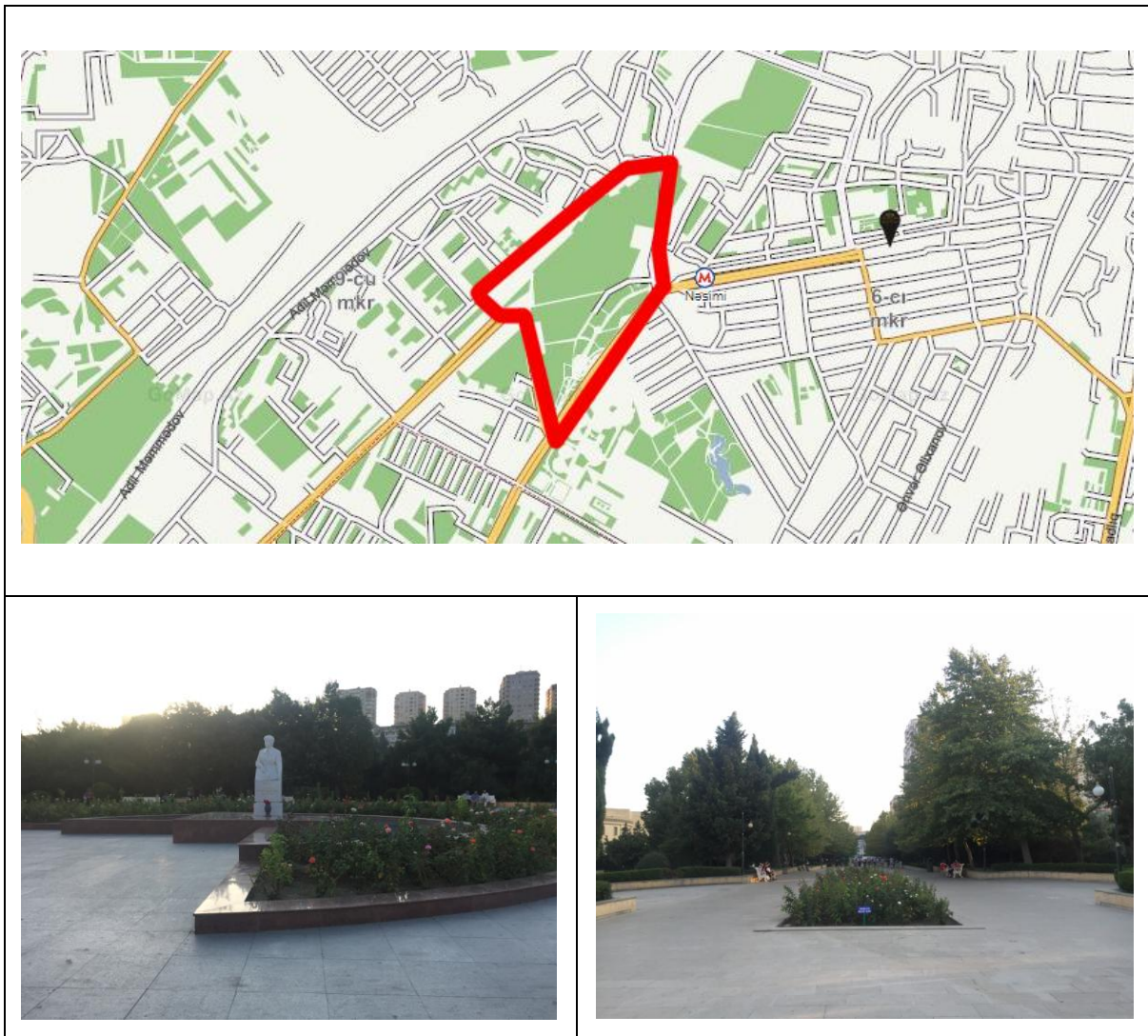
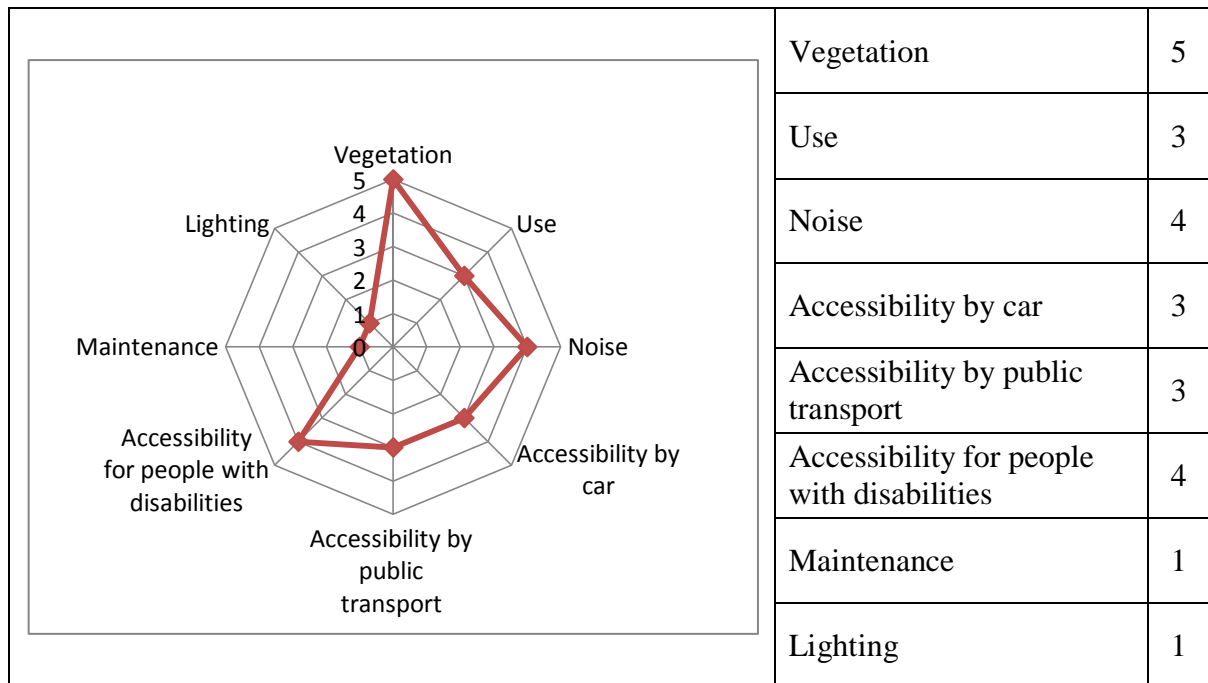


Figure 6. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was launched in 2000. Earlier the territory of the park was three times bigger. Most of the territory was covered by olive trees. After few year this trees was cut down and was built houses. Named after Zarifa Aliyeva. She was Ophthalmology and academician of the National Academy of Sciences in Azerbaijan. There is a monument of Zarifa Aliyeva in the entrance of the park. Park is near to Ophthalmological Clinic which also named after her.

Species of plants: olive tree, oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, pine tree, elm tree, ornamental shrubs and roses.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 5 and 7 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is children's play areas and cafes.

There is an access for people with disabilities, but they cannot access some parts as park has stairs without ramps. Public transport connection is weak. Metro connection is 15 min by walking. Parking areas has limited places.

Park is maintained very bad. All the benches were in bad condition. The olive garden in the park is very dangerous place to go, homeless dogs were very aggressive in that area.

The vegetation of park is dense. Noise is so high in the park.

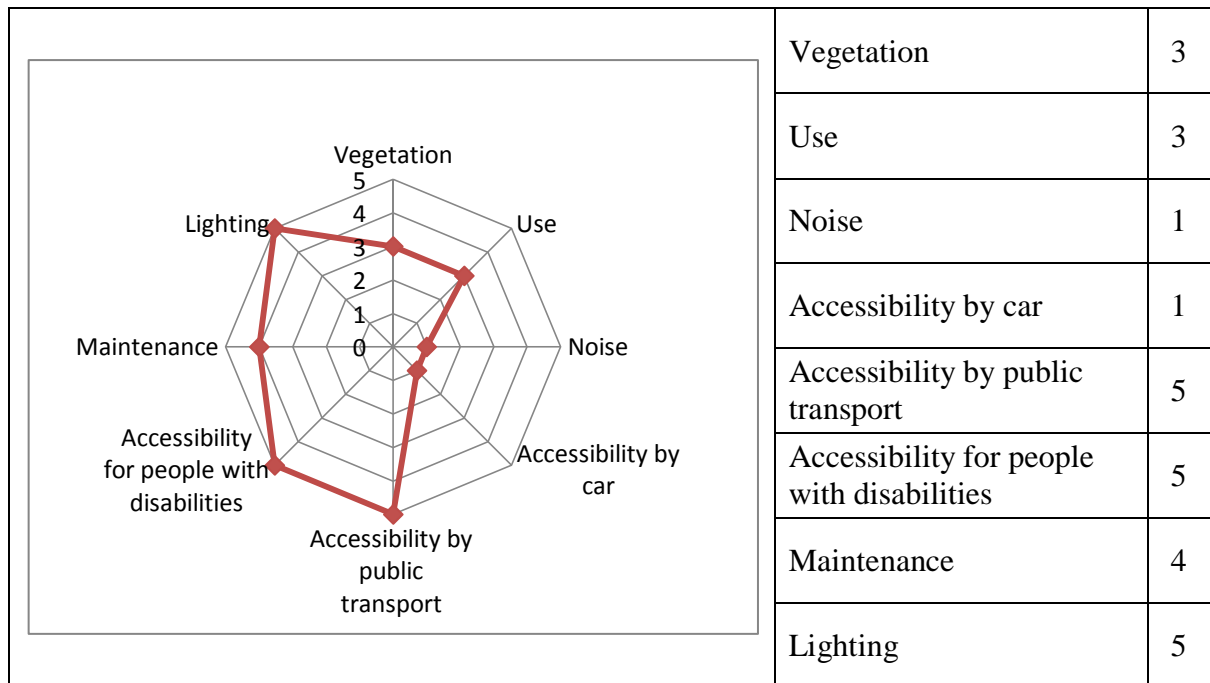
4.1.3. Huseyn Cavid Park



Figure 7. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was established in 1993, after the monument of Huseyn Cavid was built. Huseyn Cavid was a poet. Sculptor of the monument was Omer Eldarov. Park was reconstructed in 2002 and 2008. during the restoration works were added fountains. Park is near to Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Species of plants: olive tree, oak tree, ash tree, pine tree and elm tree.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 1 and 4 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade and cafes.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area close to the park does not exist.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is medium dense.

4.1.4. Heydar Aliyev Park

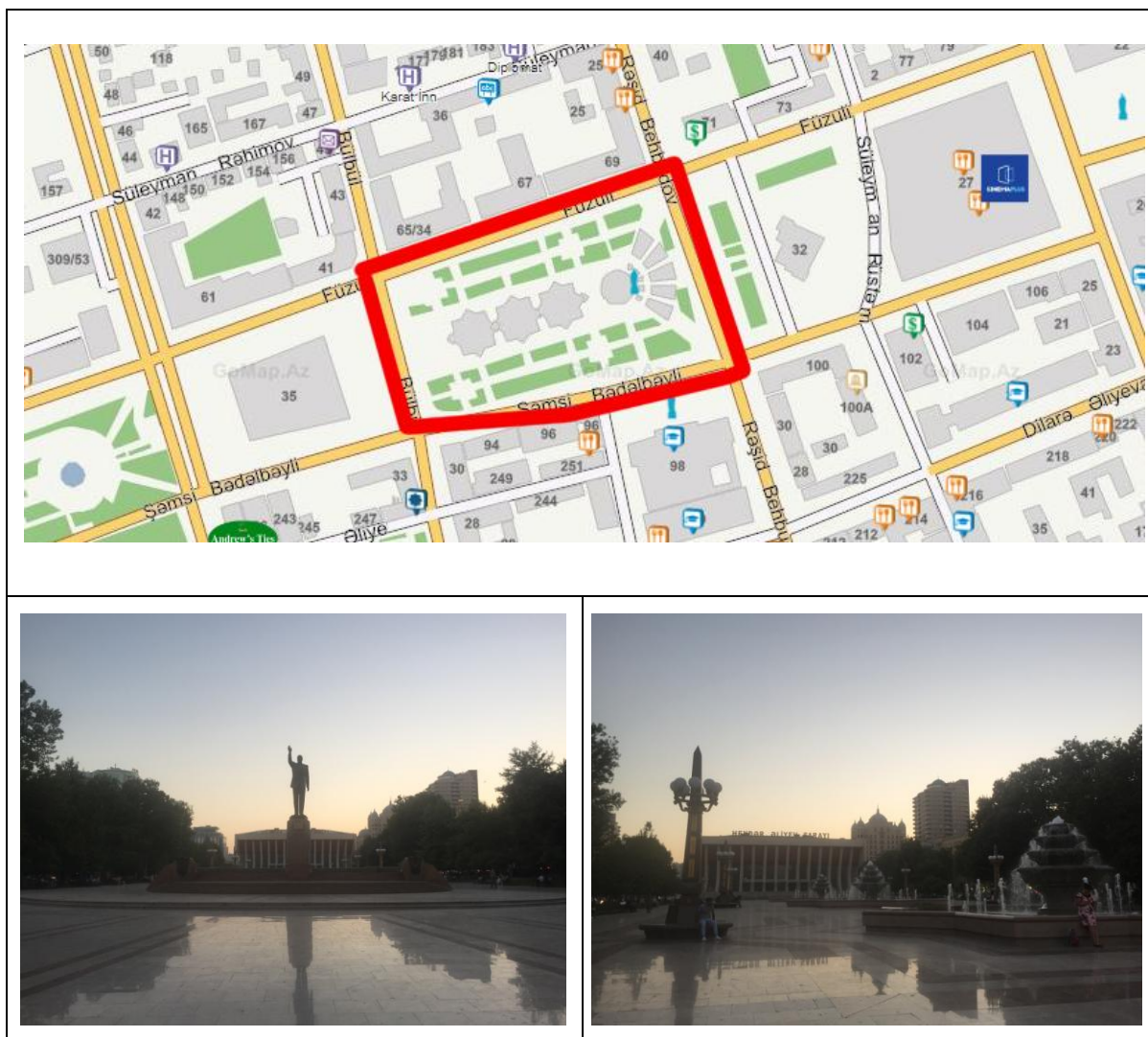
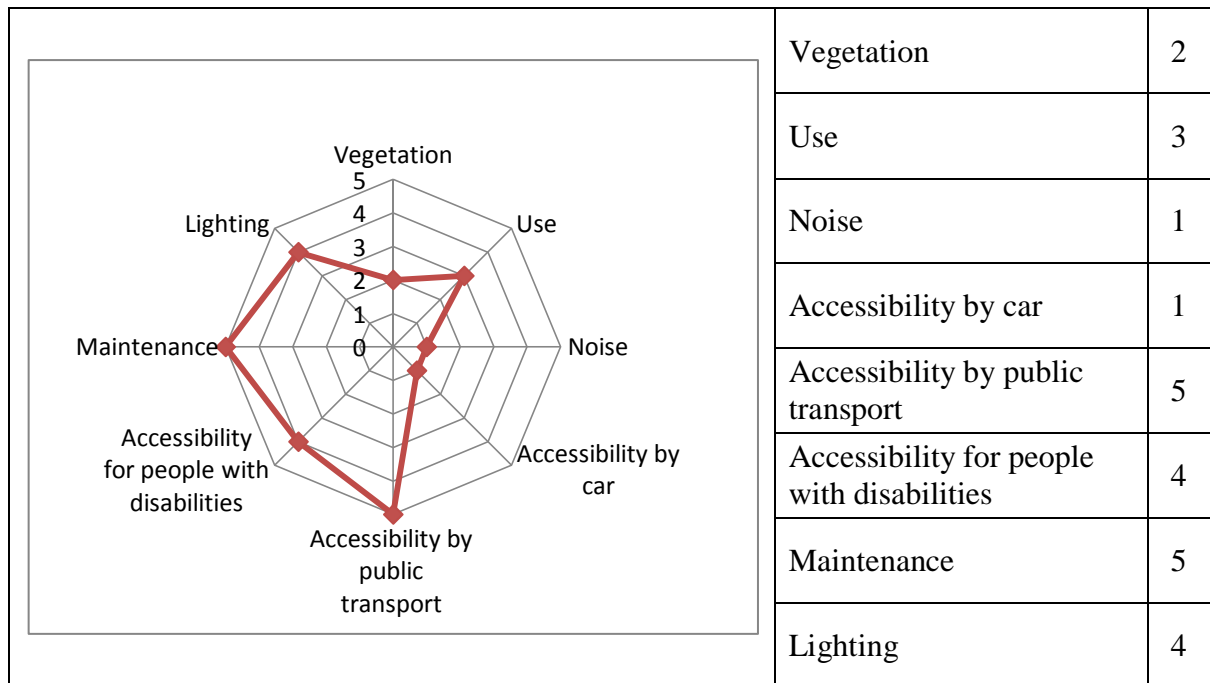


Figure 8. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Built in 1967, and was renovated in 2006. To build this park was used 4 million manat(Azerbaijan money currency, approximately 3 million euro). Park was named after Heydar Aliyev. He was former president of Azerbaijan.

Species of plants: olive tree, oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, pine tree, ornamental shrubs and elm tree.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park was the same all the time. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities, besides small area. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area close to the park does not exist.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is sparse.

4.1.5. Yasamal Rayon Park

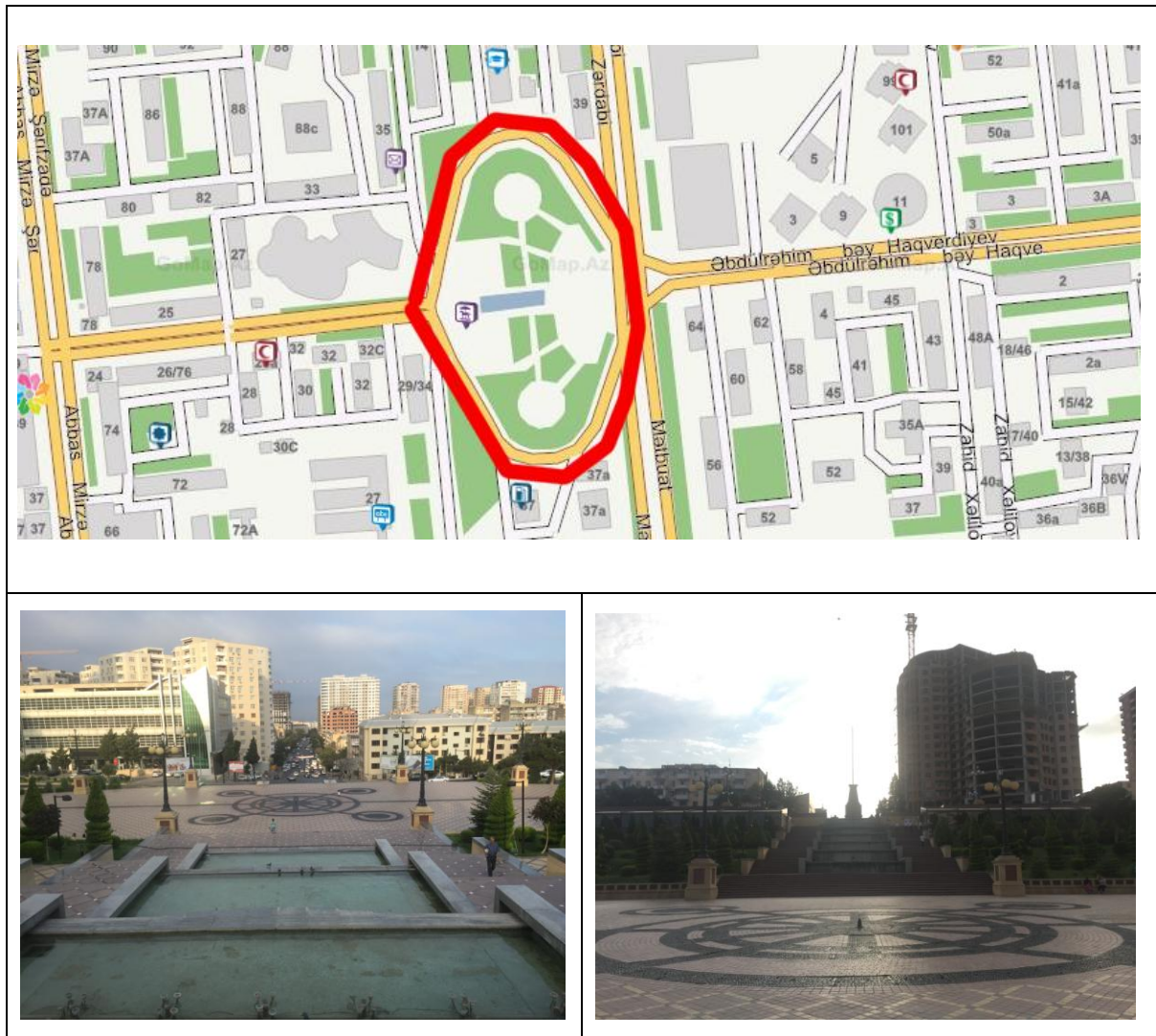
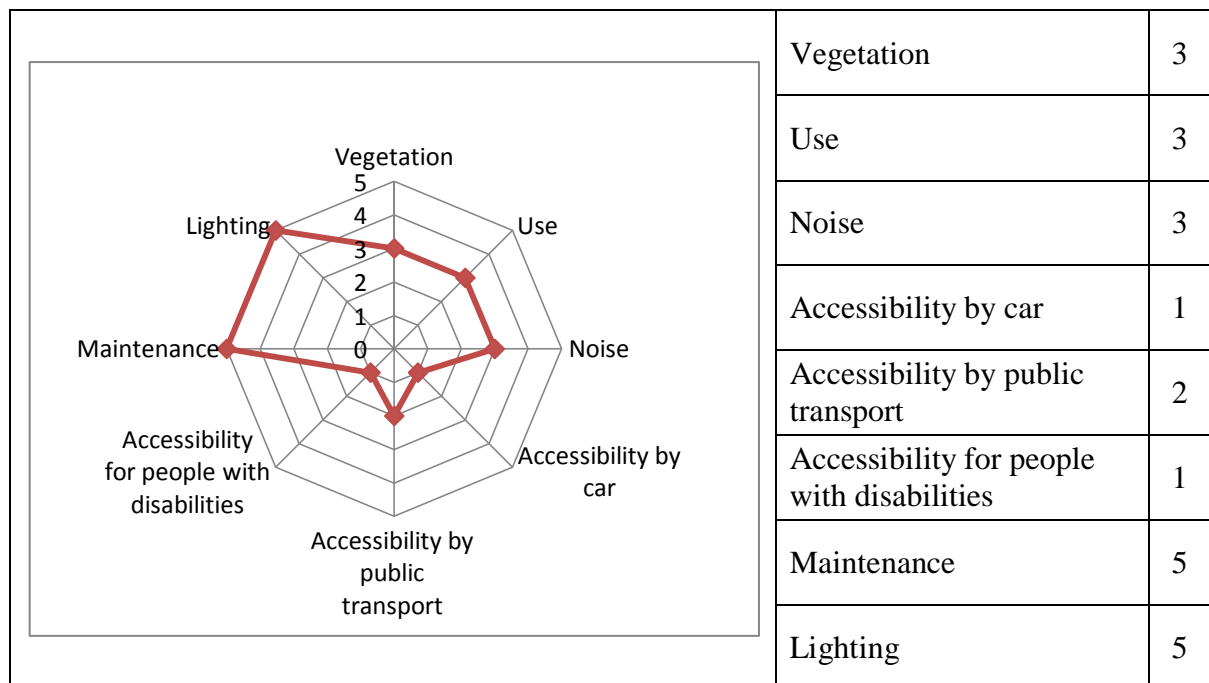


Figure 9. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Built in 1970, and was reconstructed in 2008. In Soviet times, the name of park was Masabekov. Before reconstruction, the monument of Gazanfar Musabekov was in the territory of park

Species of plants: olive tree, oak tree, elm tree, ash tree, ornamental shrubs and roses.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 6 and 7 P.M. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade, cafes and children play areas..

The park is not accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very bad. Parking area close to the park does not exist.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is medium dense.

4.1.6. Izmir Park

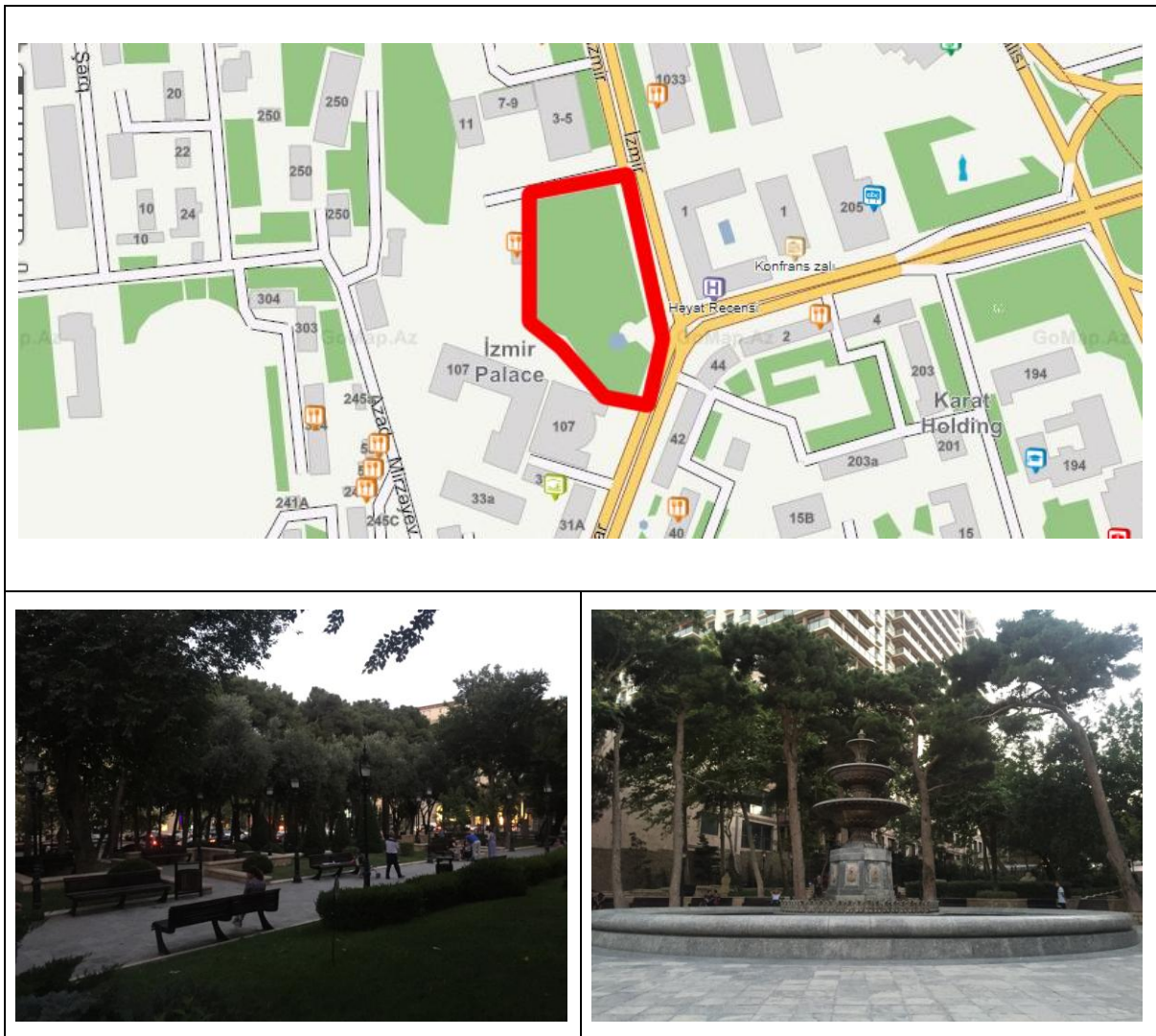
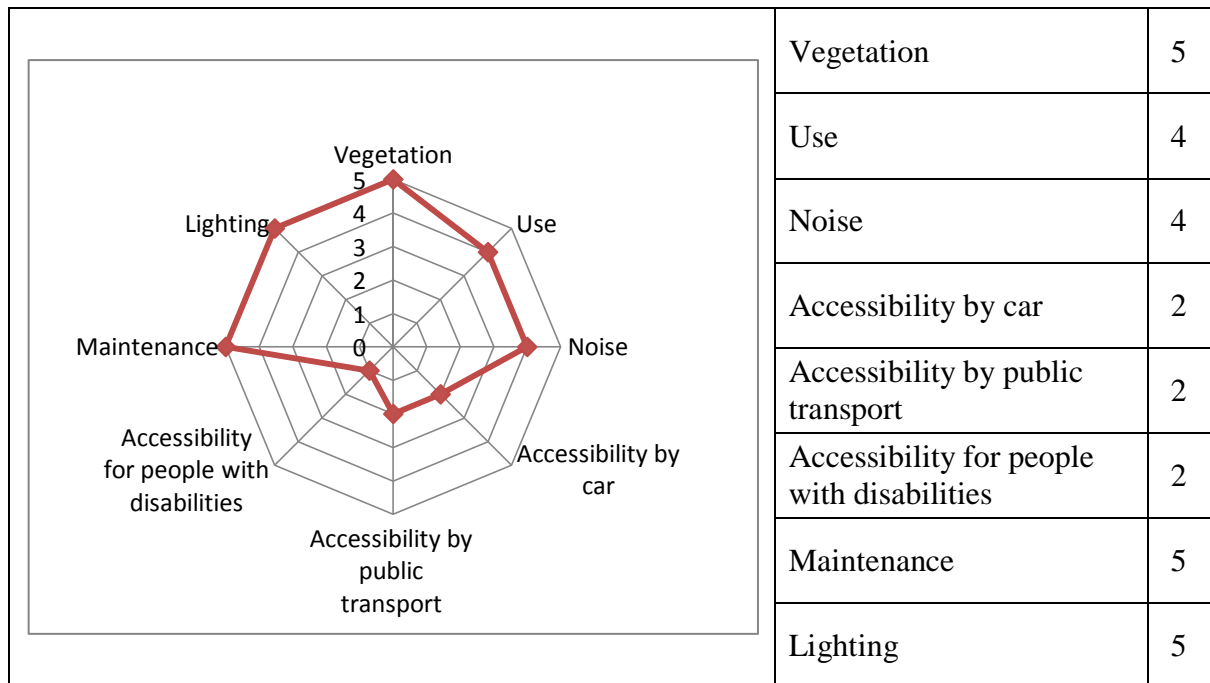


Figure 10. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in 1994 and was reconstructed in 2009. Earlier the name of the park was "Pojar-nıy Park ". But after reconstruction changed to "Izmir Park".

Species of plants: oak tree, hornbeam tree, pine tree, fir tree, mulberry tree, olive tree, liana tree, roses and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 2 and 4 P.M. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade .

Some parts of park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is bad. Parking area is limited.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.7. Milli Park

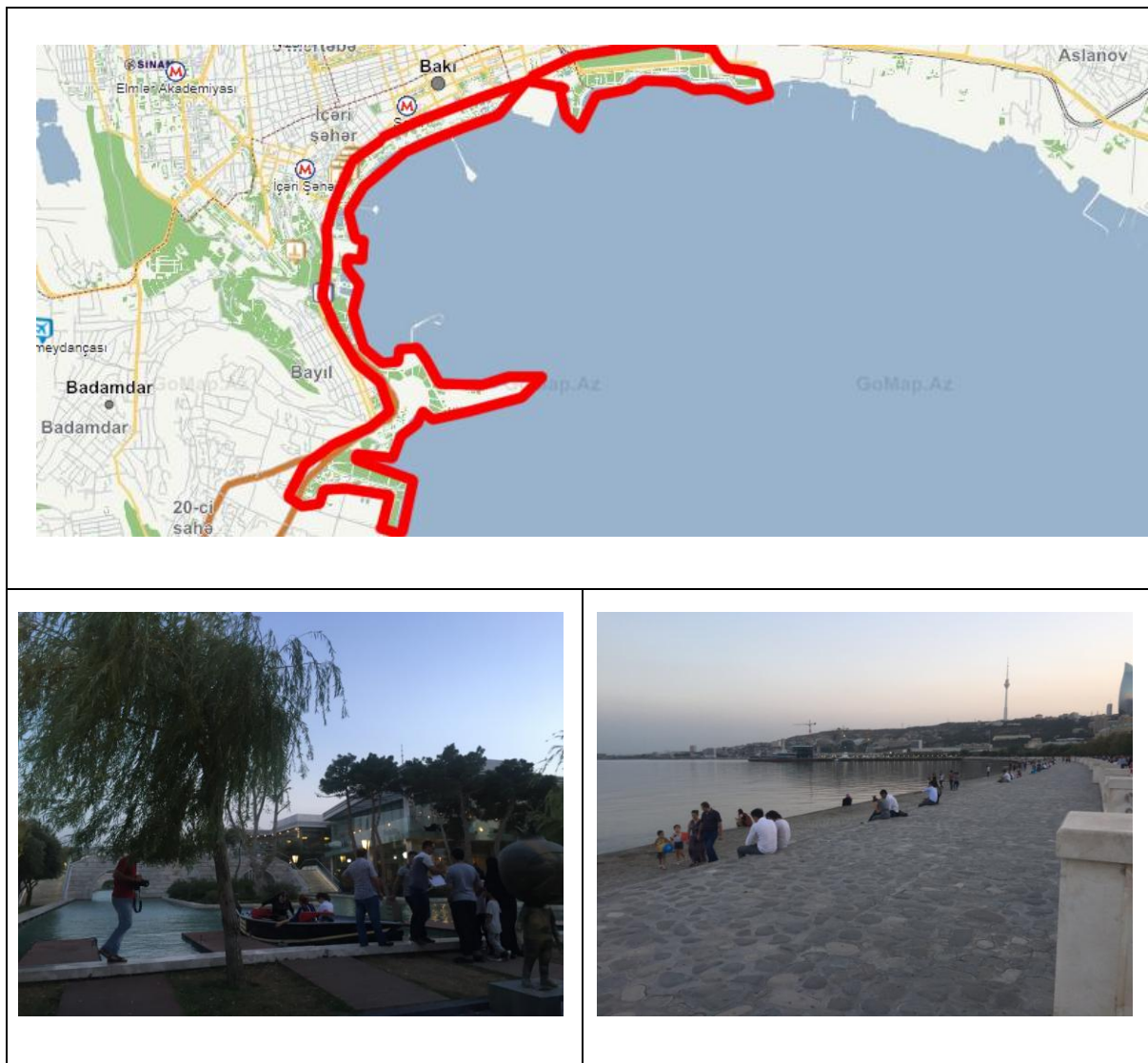


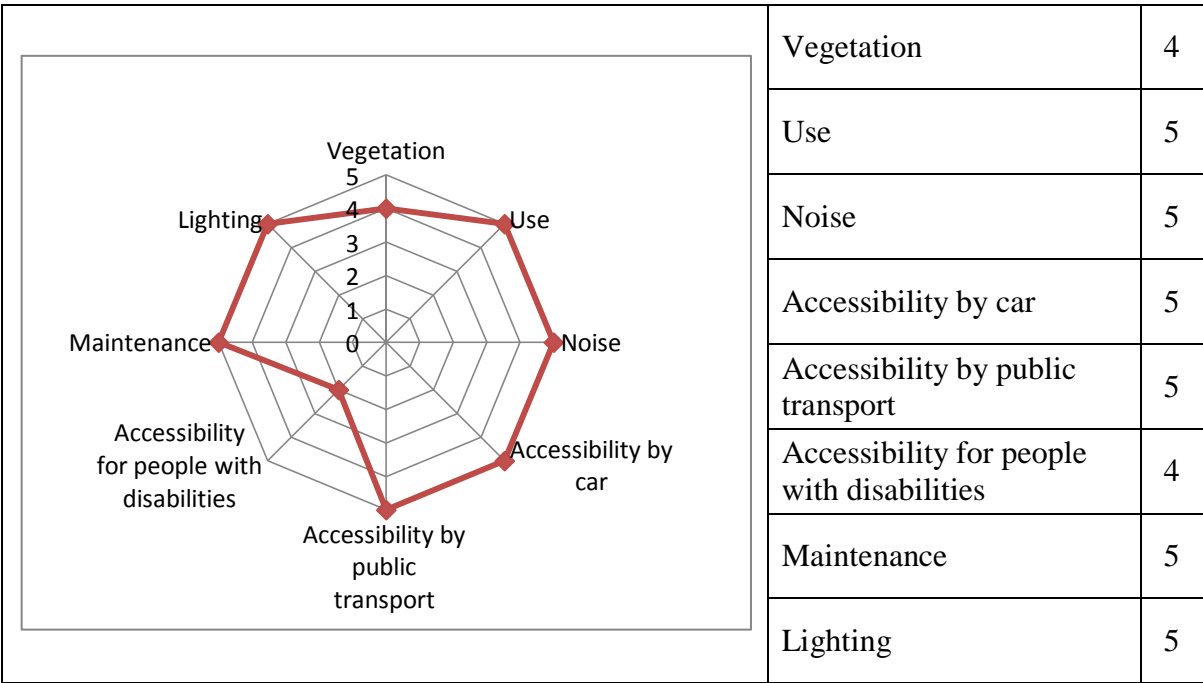
Figure 11. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

The wall of Baku near Caspian sea demolished in 1860. With money from the sale of stones the seaside park built. The total length of the park was 30 meters. The city government took over the improvement of the seaside park just in 1909. 1909 was an official opening date. M. H. Hadzinskiy was engaged in the improvement of the seaside park. An architect A. Ekhmer had taken an active part in improvement. The park has not developed a lot during the Soviet Union. Earlier there was a bathhouse in the seaside, but it demolished during the Soviet Union. Restaurants "Mirvari, " and "Bahar" built in the territory of the park during the 1950s and 60s. Also in the same year was built "Small Venice." Small Venice is a restaurant, around this place is water. Also here is possible to rent a small boat and to drive around the park. In the 1970s the park was increased to the east and west. The official name "Milli Park" was given by President Heydar Aliyev in

1998. In recent years, shopping malls, attractions, museums, sports arenas, and restaurants built in the territory of the park.

In the future the total length of the park will be 25 kilometers.

Species of plants: olive tree, Chinese Ligustrum, Indian ligustrum, Japanese ligustrum, Siberian cedar, young cedar, Holm oak, camellia tree, hybrid of cypress, Canarian palm, floss silk tree, ten species of cactuses, ornamental shrubs, magnolia, azalea, narcissus, roses and winter species: primrose, cyclamen.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 6 and 12 P.M.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area is next to park.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.8. Samed Vurgun Park

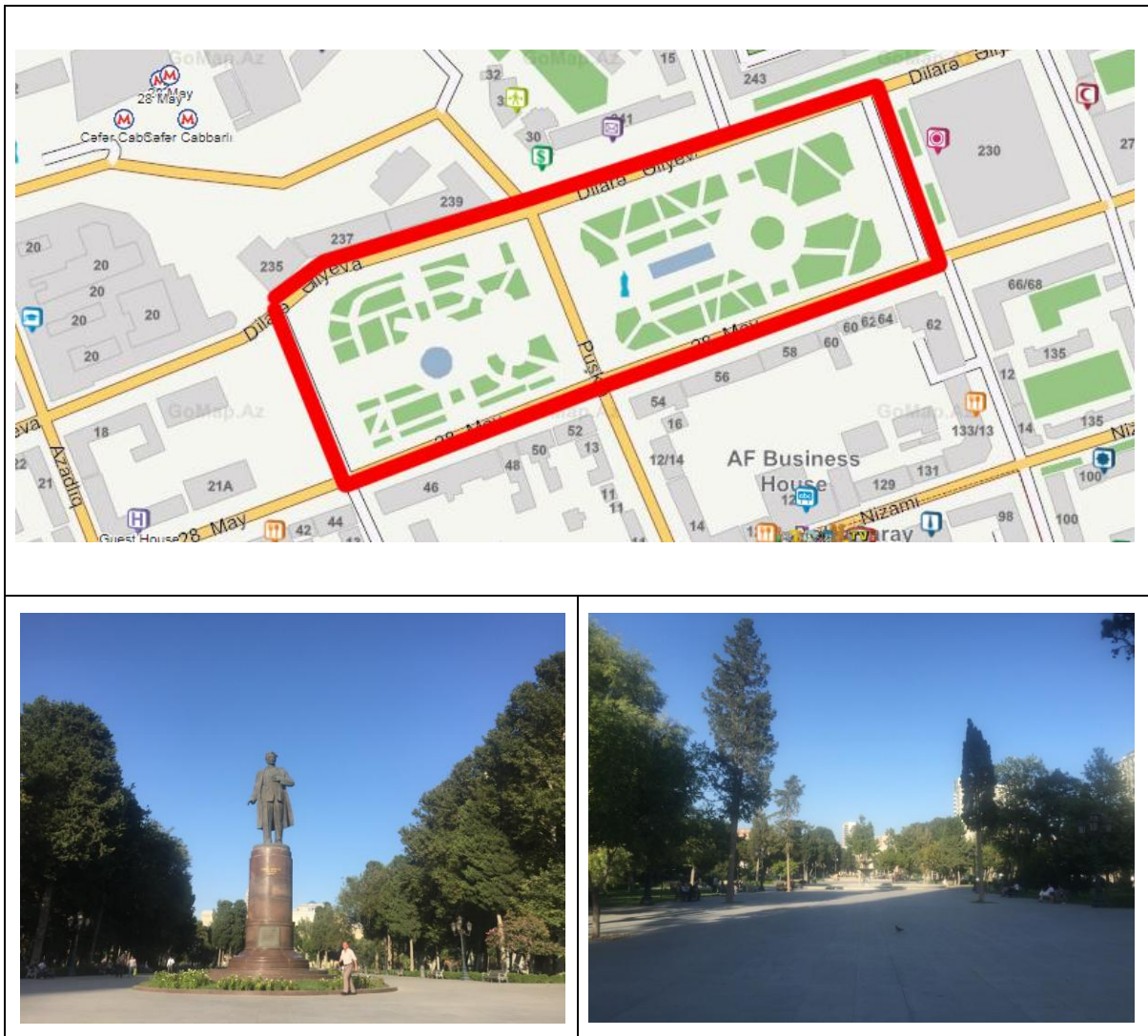
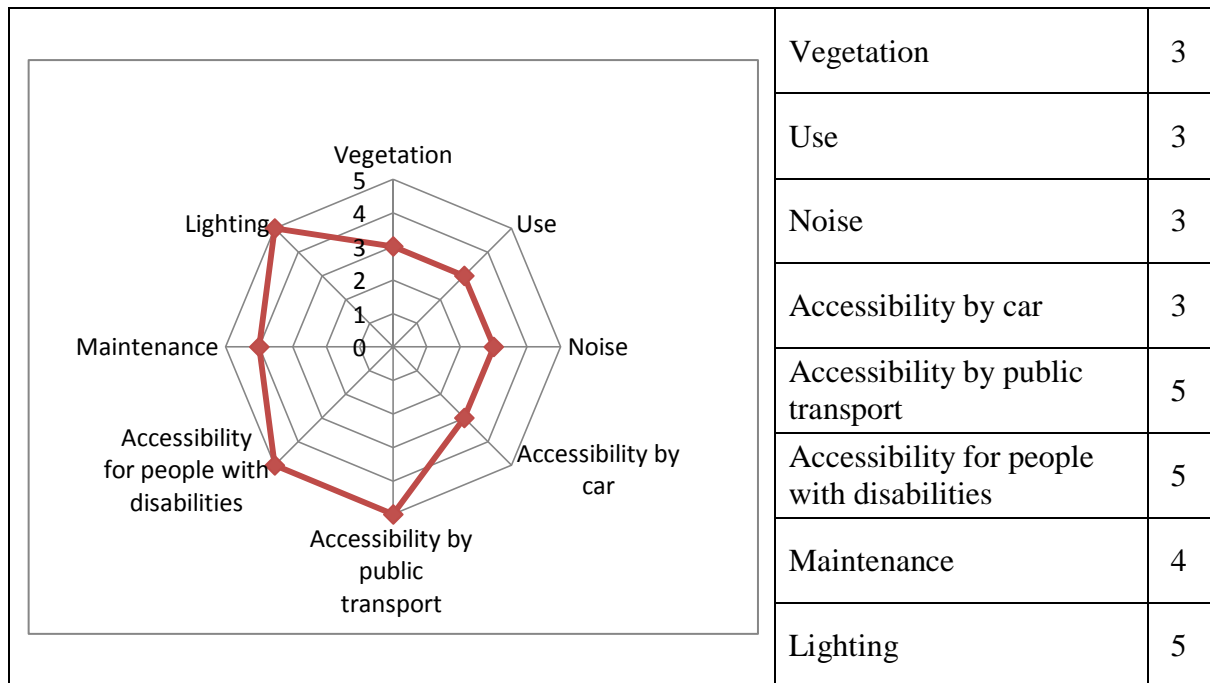


Figure 12. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Samad Vurgun Park is one of the oldest green open spaces in Baku. Located in the city center and near Baku Railway Station. Established at 1882, the park was built on the site of the Krasilnikov garden. Krasilnikov was a metal merchant. In 1961, Samed Vurgun sculpture was built. The sculpture was made by F. Abdurrahmanov and Architect M. Huseynov.

After a reconstruction in 2009, walking trails were changed, lawns and flowers were planted. Fountains from Soviet Union times were reconstructed.

Species of plants: oak tree, hornbeam tree, pine tree, elm tree, mulberry tree, olive tree and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 6 and 8 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area is limited.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is medium dense.

4.1.9. Koroglu Park

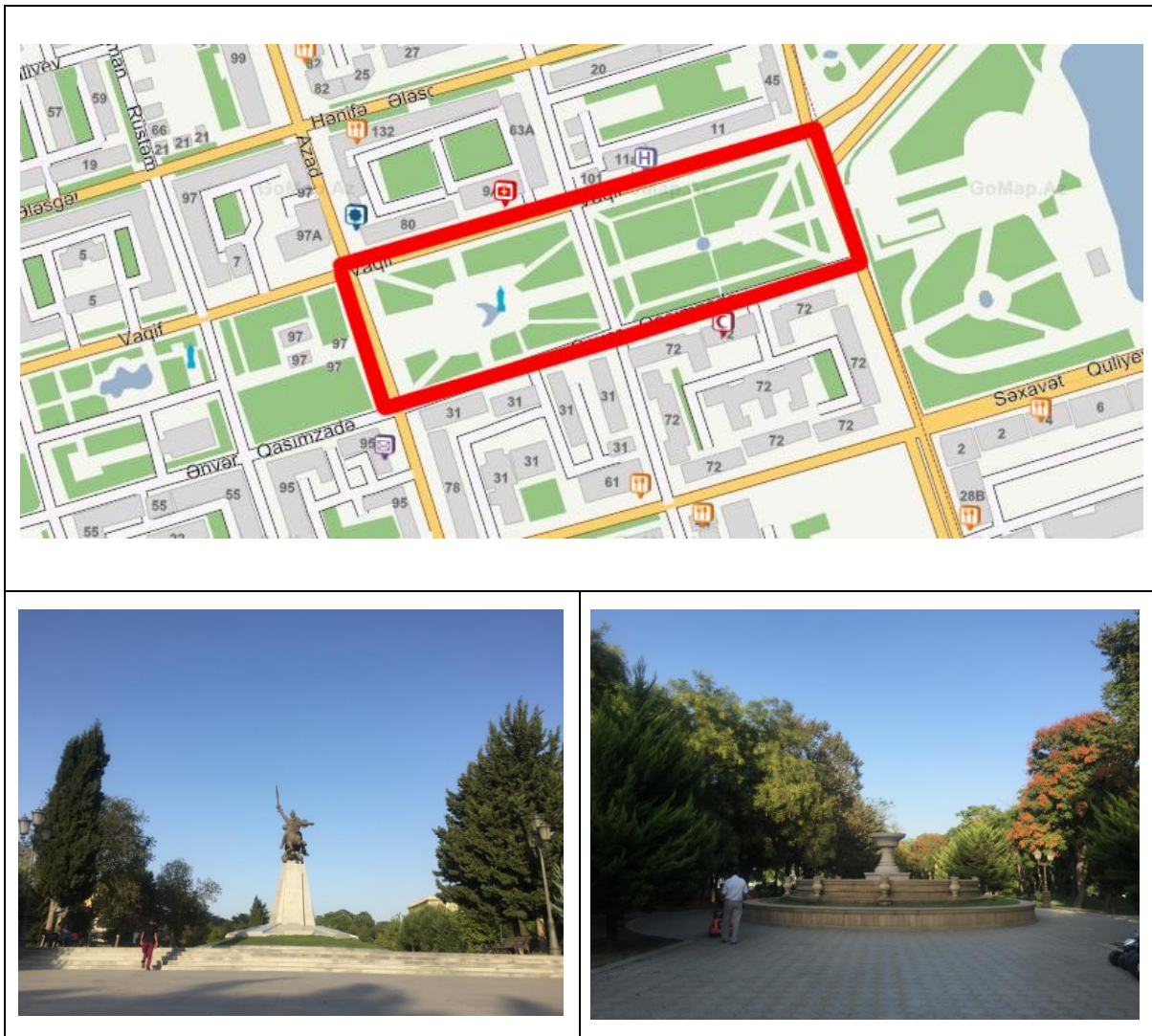
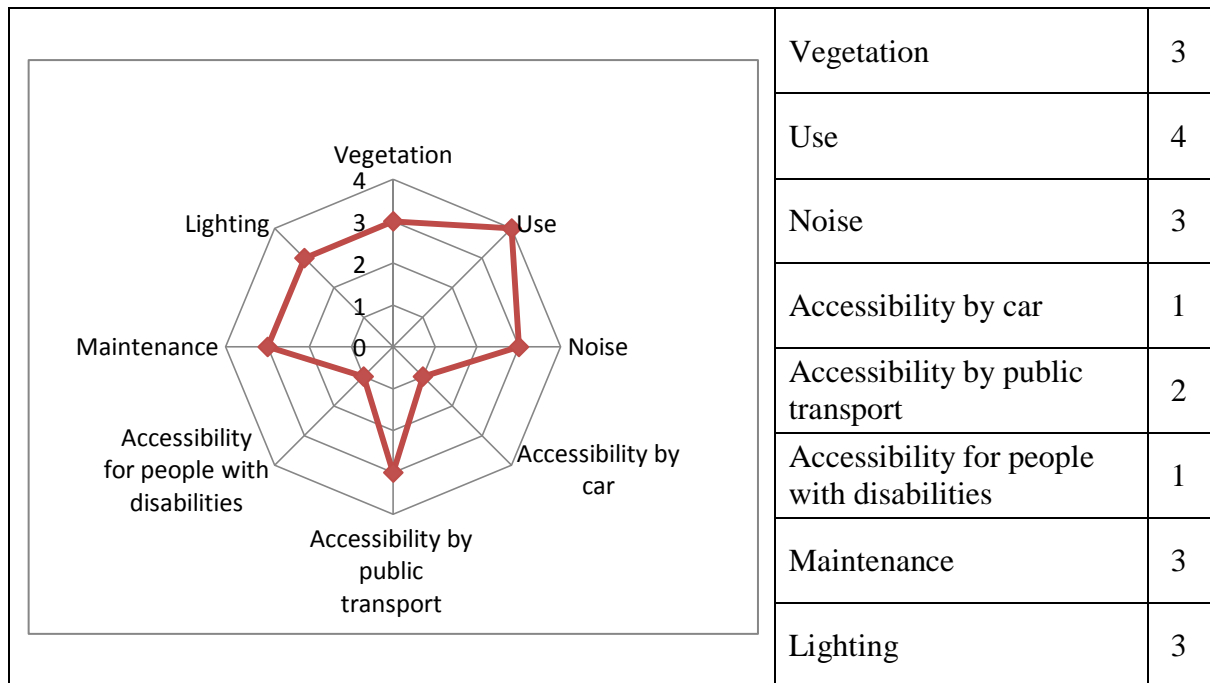


Figure 13. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in 2012. Earlier the area of the park was an empty green area. In 2009, the President of Azerbaijan signed an order on building a statue of Koroglu. Koroglu is a national hero. The bronze statue was made in Ukraine. The height of the statue together with the pedestal is 23 meters. The author of the statue is "Tokay Mamedov"

Species of plants: oak tree, hornbeam tree, pine tree, elm tree, olive tree and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 7 and 9 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade and cafes.

The park is not accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is bad. Parking area close to the park does not exist.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is medium dense.

4.1.10. Zorge Park

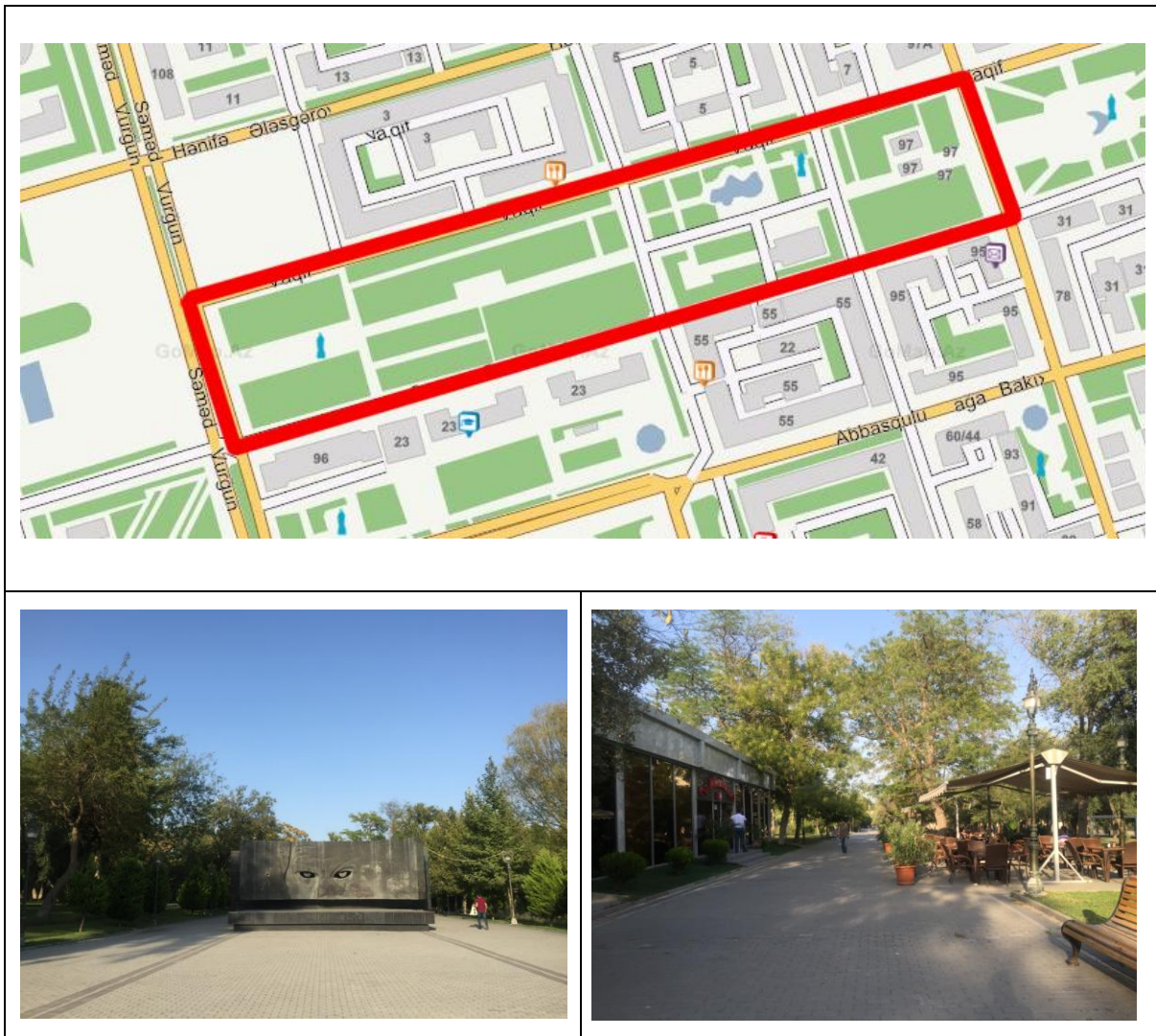
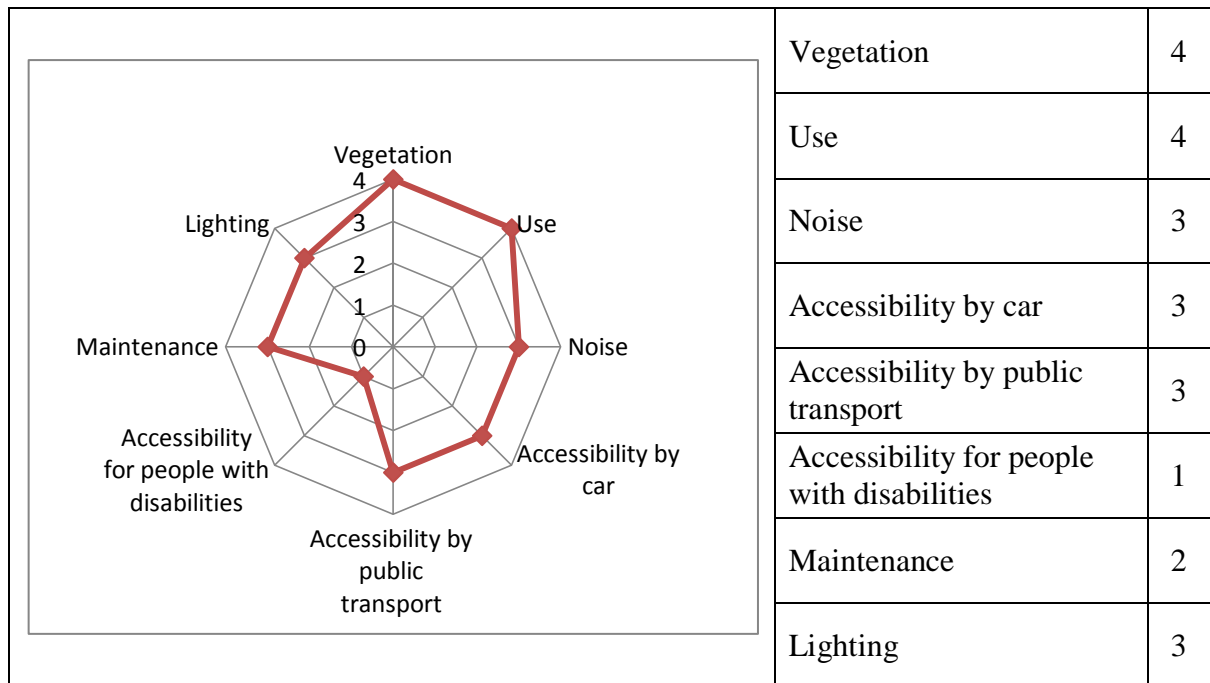


Figure 14. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in 1981. Named after the spy "Rikhard Zorge". He was a national spy in Soviet Times. Authors of the monument V. Cigal and architect R. Aliyev. Some parts of park were reconstructed in 2007. During the reconstruction work new "Koala Park" was established in the territory of the Zorge Park. Koala park is a small area with a attractions.

Species of plants: oak tree, hornbeam tree, pine tree, elm tree, olive tree, cedar tree, tulips and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 7 and 9 P.M. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade, cafe and children play area..

The park is not accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Parking area is limited.

Some parts of park is maintained good, but the places which were not renovated are in bad condition. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.11. Ataturk Park

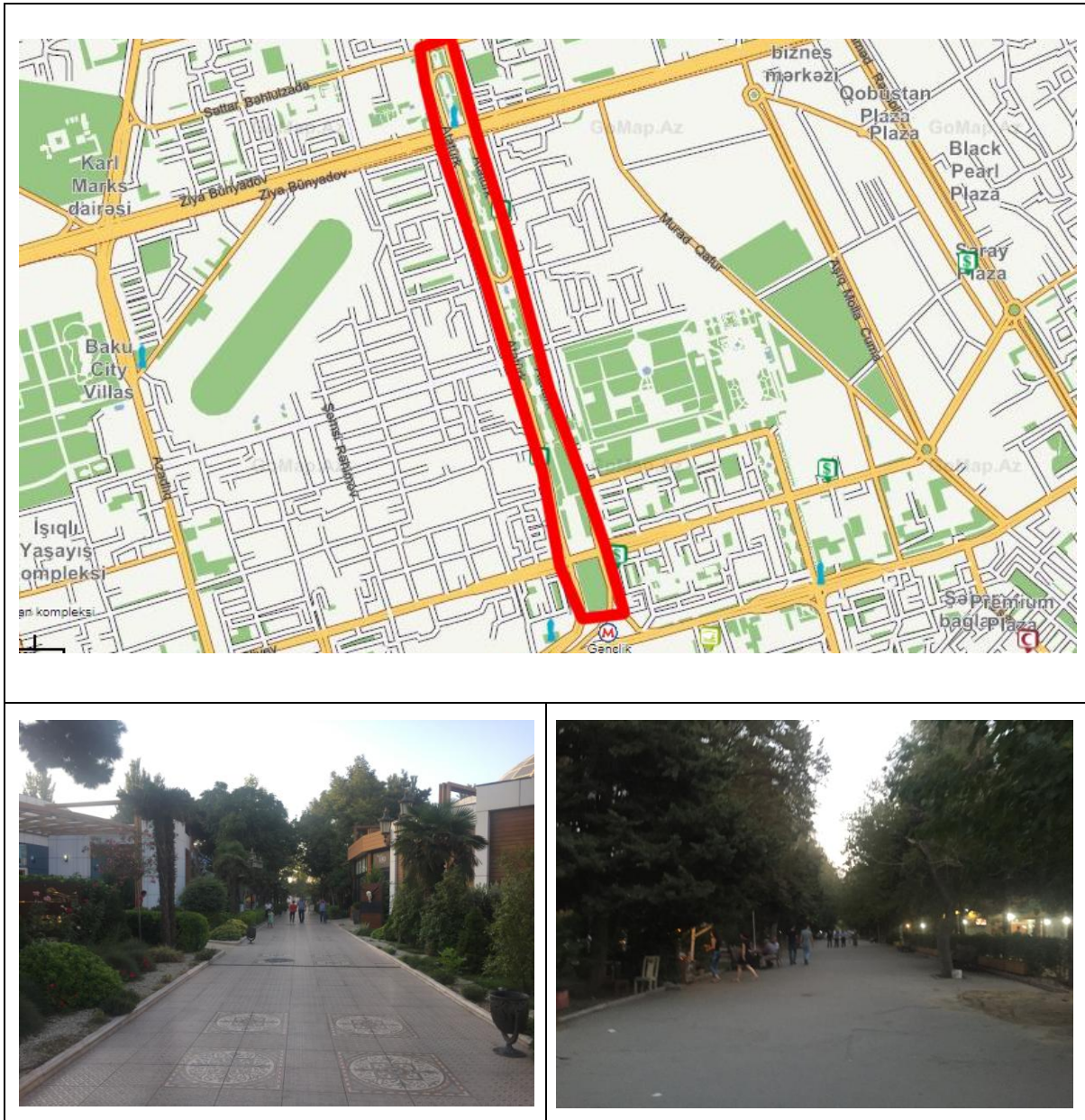
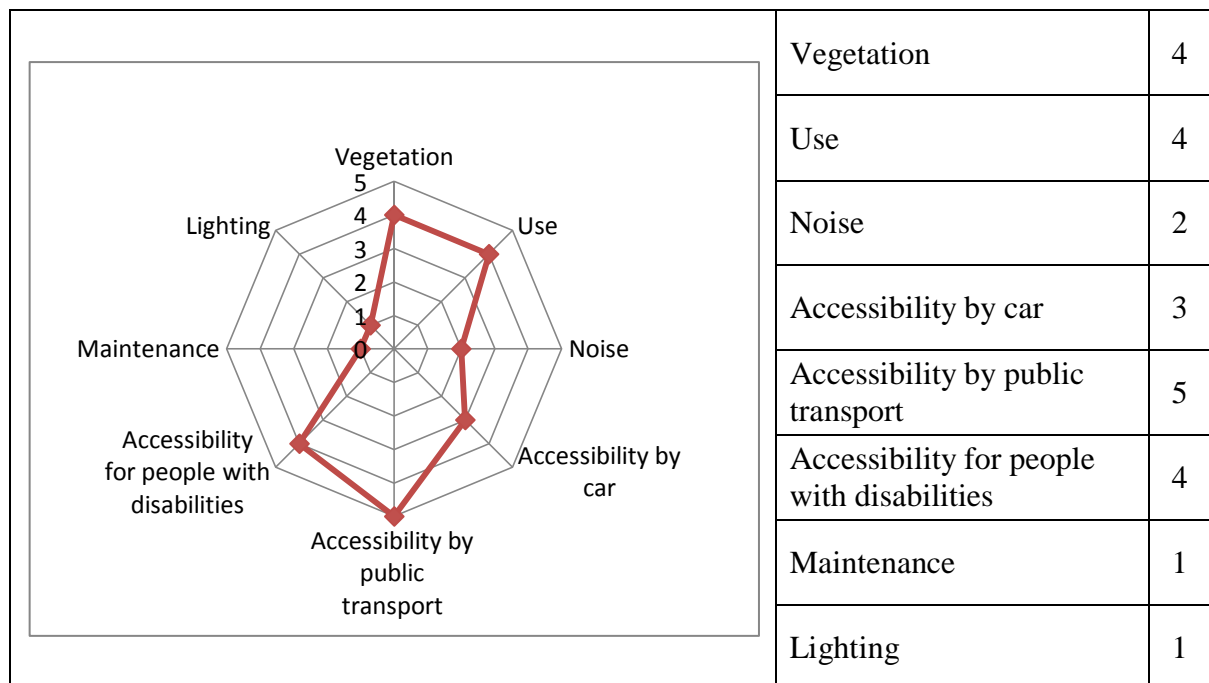


Figure 15. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in 1974. Named after the first president of Turkey "Ataturk". Earlier the name of the park was "Karl Marks". One part of park were reconstructed in 2014 and another part is under reconstruction now.

Species of plants: oak tree, olive tree, hornbeam tree, pine tree, elm tree, cedar tree, roses and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 9 and 12 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade and cafes. Mostly men gather here to play chess and backgammon.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area is limited

Park is maintained bad. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

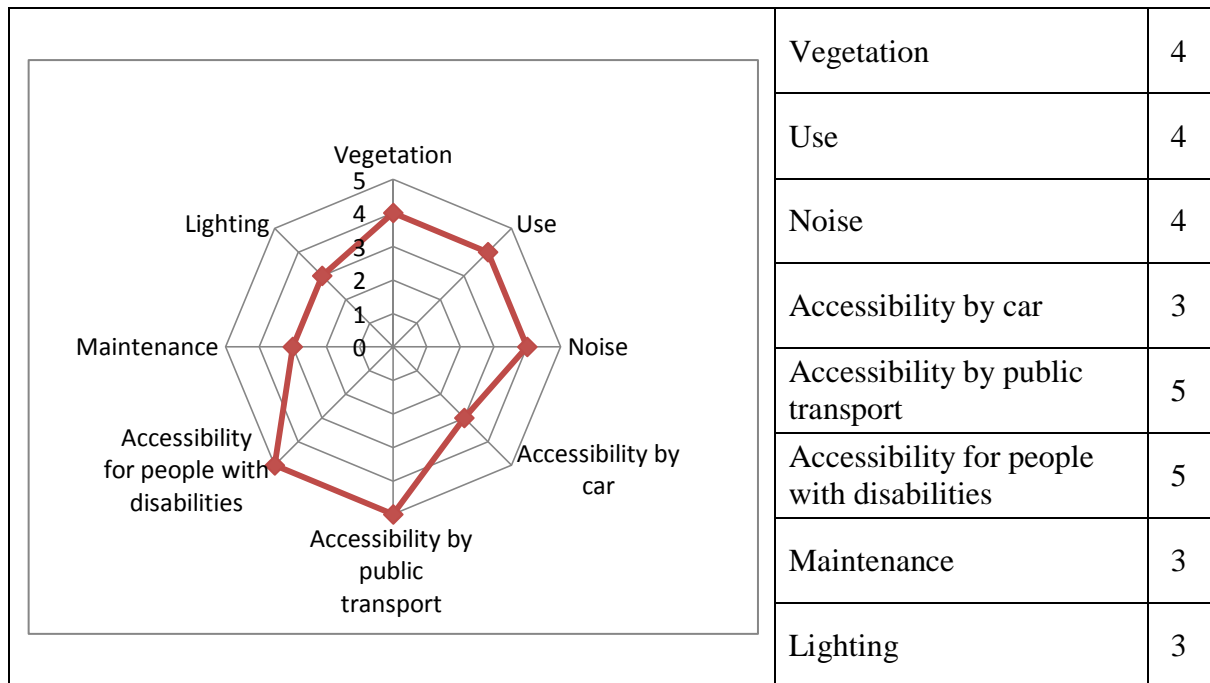
4.1.12. Narimanov Park



Figure 16. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in 1987. Reconstructed in 2007. Named after "Nariman Narimanov." He was a poet.

Species of plants: oak tree, olive tree, hornbeam tree, sycamore tree, elm tree, cedar tree, roses and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 2 and 8 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade and cafes. Mostly men gather here to play chess and backgammon.

The park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very good. Metro connection next to the park. Parking area is limited

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.13. Bineqedi Rayon Heydar Aliyev Park

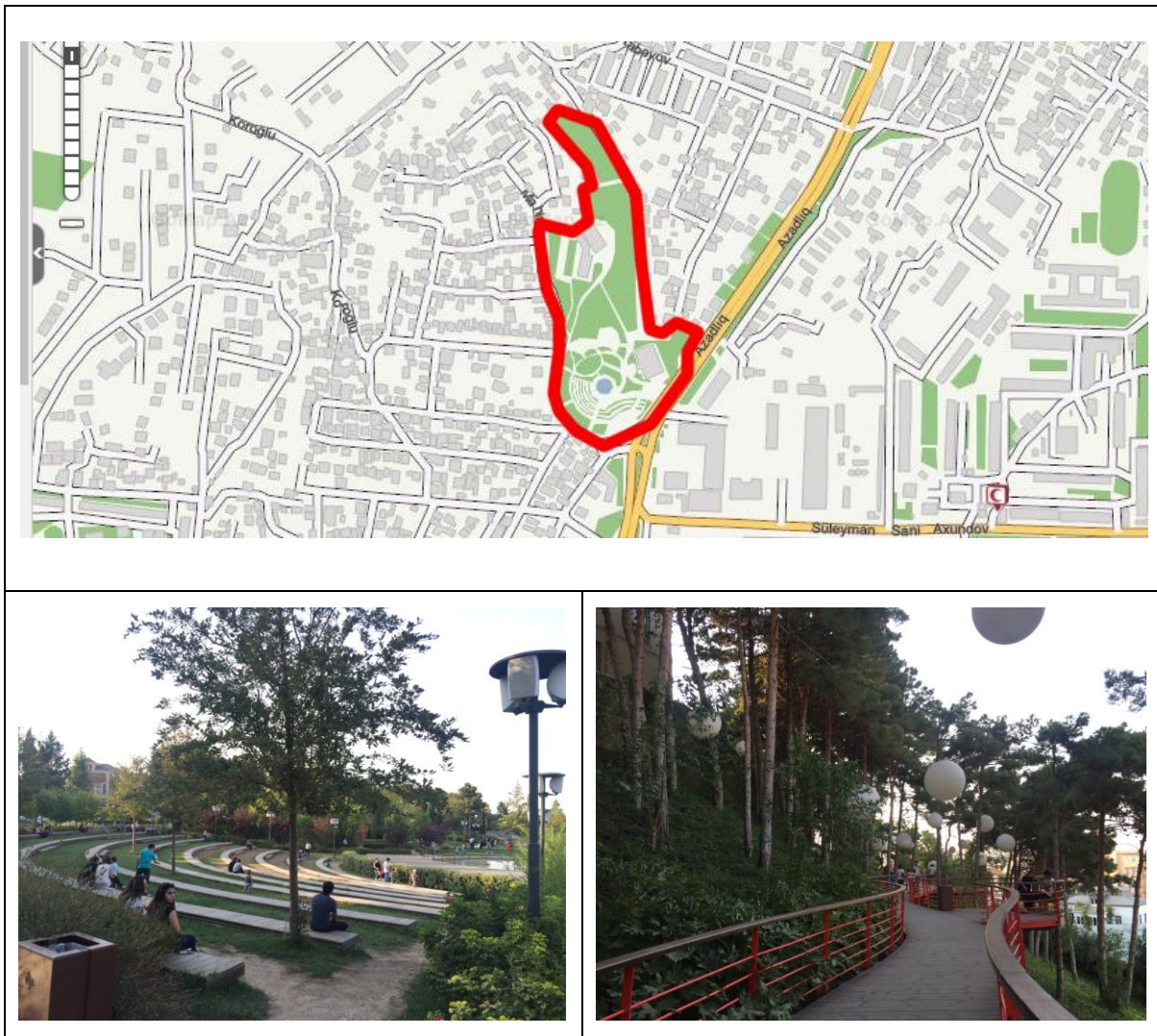
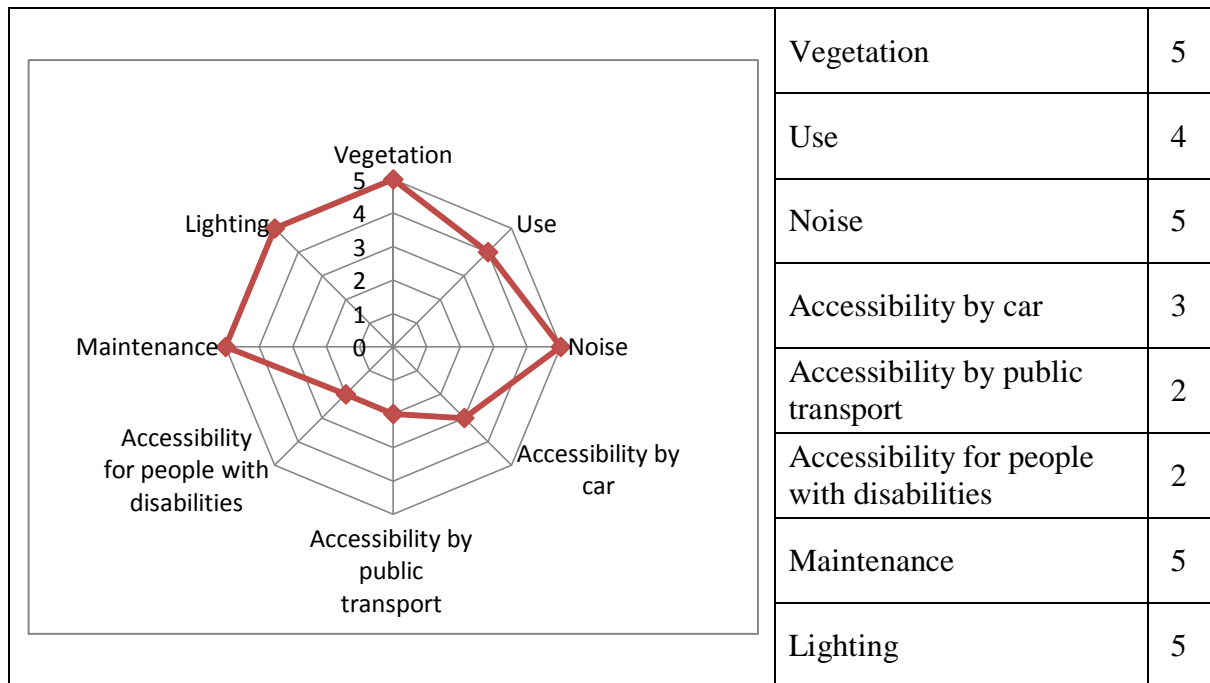


Figure 17. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park was built in July of 2013. Park was named after "Heydar Aliyev." he was the first president after the collapse of Soviet Union. This is one of the new parks in Baku. Park is in modern style. Inside of park is a lot of interesting elements.

There is a fountain, children playground, big birdhouse, restaurant and viewpoint in the park. Fountain has a round shape. Children playground is for kids between age 3-12.

Species of plants: oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, pine tree, acacia tree, pink oak tree, staghorn sumac tree, creeping pine tree, katsura tree, elm tree, boxwood shrub, dawn redwood shrub, African lily, tufted hairgrass shrubs, deodar cedar tree, flamingo boxelder maple, palmate maple tree, Chinese willow tree, Babylon willow, dragon's claw willow tree, dense blazing star flower and daylily flower. Most of the species were brought from Europe, Asia, China, Australia, Japan, Africa, Himalayas and America.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 12 and 4 P.M. The most of the visitors were women and children. The most used part of park is sitting areas with shade, children's play area and view point.

Some part of park is accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is very weak. Parking area is limited

Park is maintained very good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.14. Dede Qorqud Park

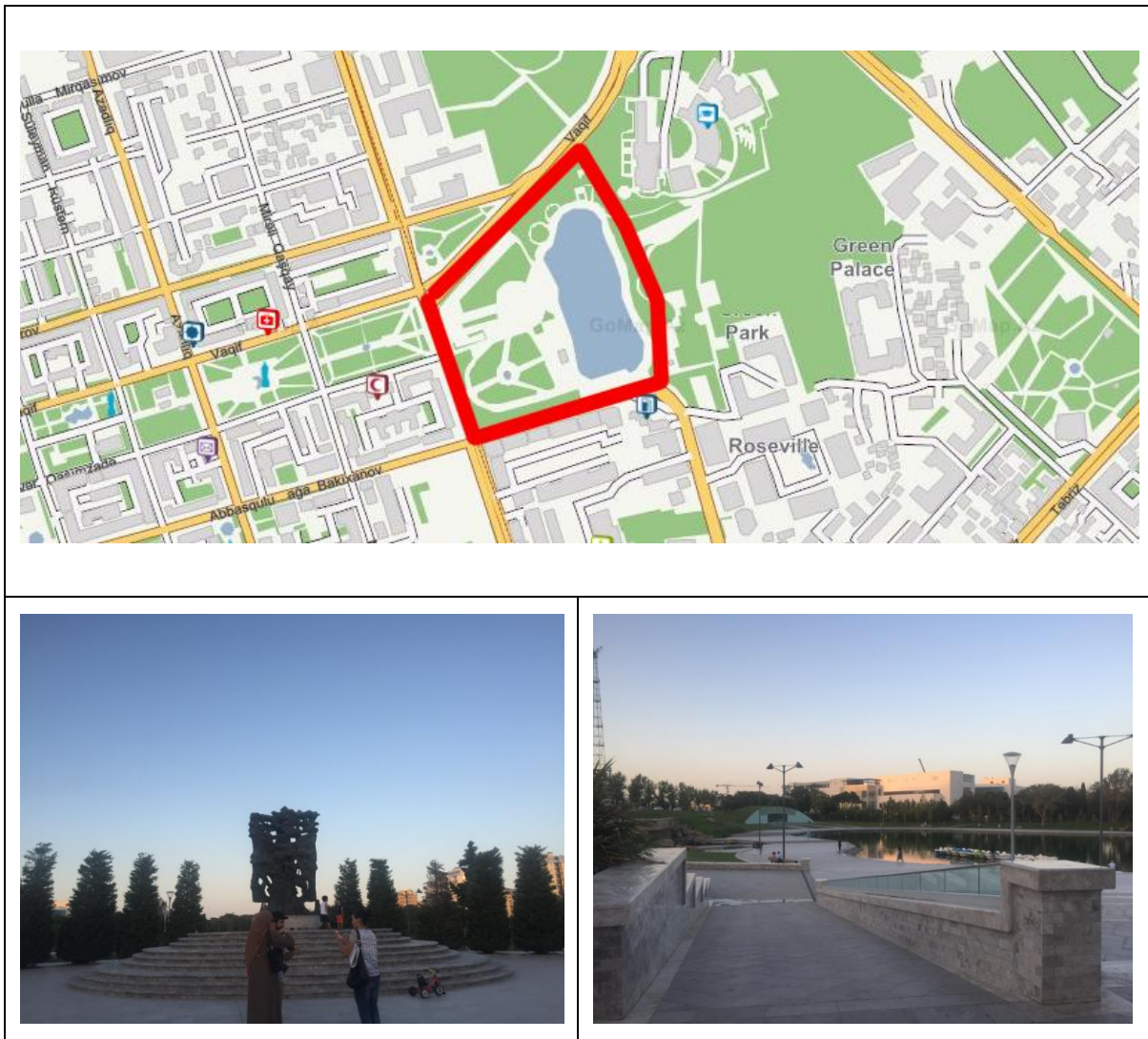
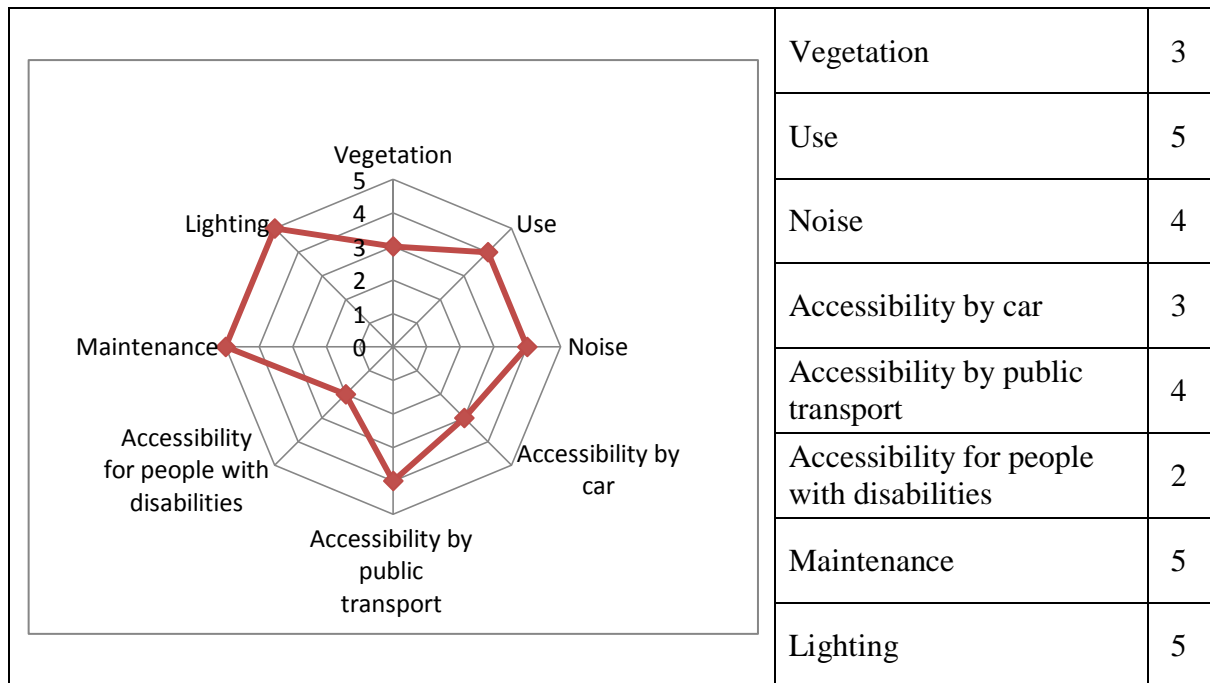


Figure 18. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park built in 13th December 2013. There was a competition for the planning of park in 2007. The winner of the competition was an American company "EDAW." Earlier this area was a forest. Many trees were growing there. In 2010 when the park planned, planners decided to cut most of the trees in the area and to make an artificial pond there.

Park named after Dede Gorgud. There is a monument of book Dede Gorgud in the center. The author of the monument- Gerush Babayev.

Species of plants: oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, mulberry tree, pine tree, palm, acacia tree and elm tree. Other species were brought from different countries.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 2 and 8 P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is around the pond.

The park does not have good accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Metro connection is 10 minute walking . Parking area is limited

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is medium dense.

4.1.15. Zahirler Park

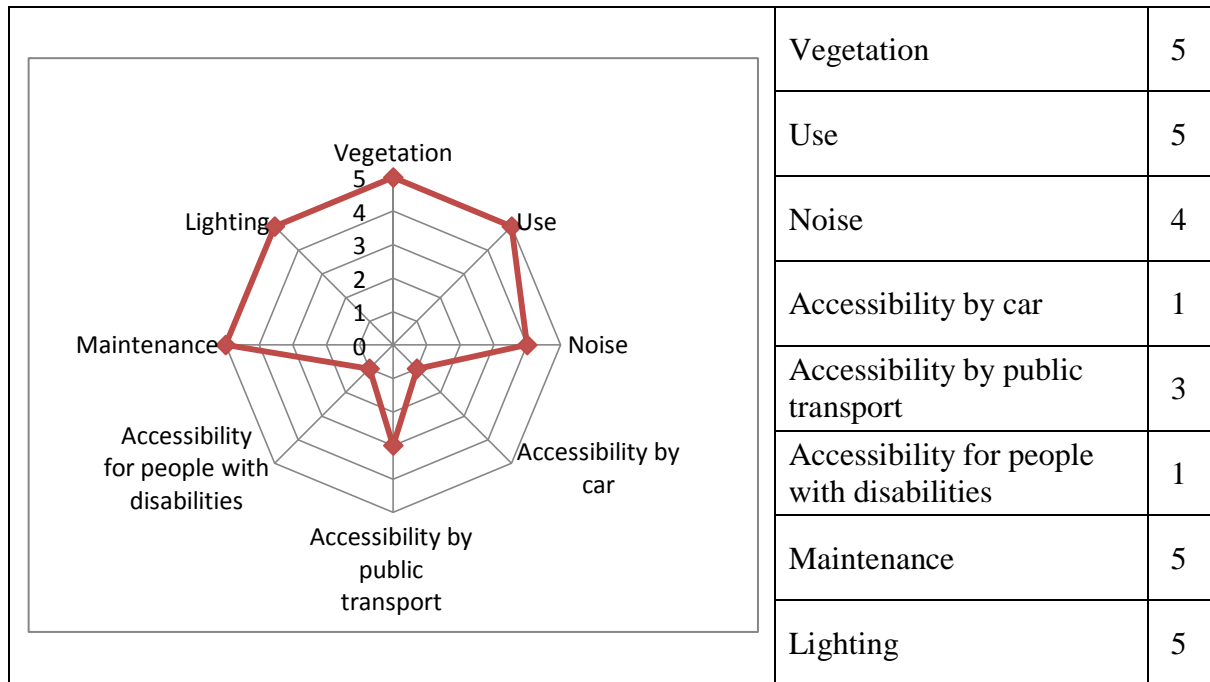


Figure 19. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Before building a park in the territory, there were private parks. The park built during the 1930s. Earlier the name of parks was "Aliaga Vahid." Aliaga Vahid was a poet of Azerbaijan. After the Great Patriotic War was finished the name "Azi Aslanov" was given to park. Azi Aslanov was a national hero in the Soviet Union. However, Baku people always called this park "Zabitler." The plan of reconstruction made during the 1970s by the architects of Baku City Executive Committee. In 2009 was reconstructed.

There is a fountain in the middle of the park, near to Fountain is bandstand. In the territory of the park are many sculptures. Sculpture of kids playing in the circle, the man sitting on the bench, fishes, stark and swan. A restaurant located close to the entrance of the park and has an ice skating area inside. The playground is for the kid's age between 3-9.

Species of plants: pistachio tree, bread-fruit tree, American ash tree, Persian lilac, yellow date tree, elm tree and ash tree.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 4 and 6P.M. The most of the visitors were women and children. The most used part of park is children's play area and bandstand.

The park does not have good accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is not very good. No metro connection..

Park is well maintained. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

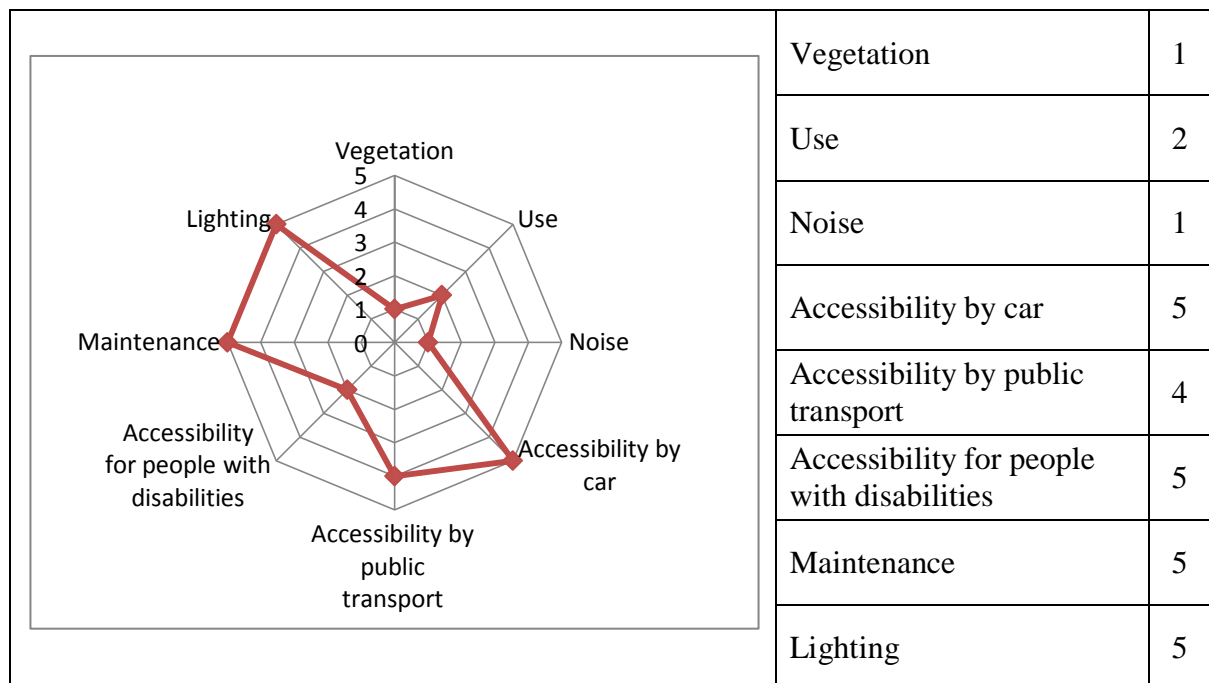
4.1.16. Qish Park



Figure 20. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Built in 2013. The 2 storey parking is under the park.

Species of plants: ash tree, elm tree, ornamental shrubs .



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 12 and 4P.M. The most of the visitors were men. The most used part of park is around sitting places around fountain.

The park does not have good accessible for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Metro connection is 10 minute walking . Parking area is under the park.

Park is well maintained. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is sparse.

4.1.17. Dagustu Park

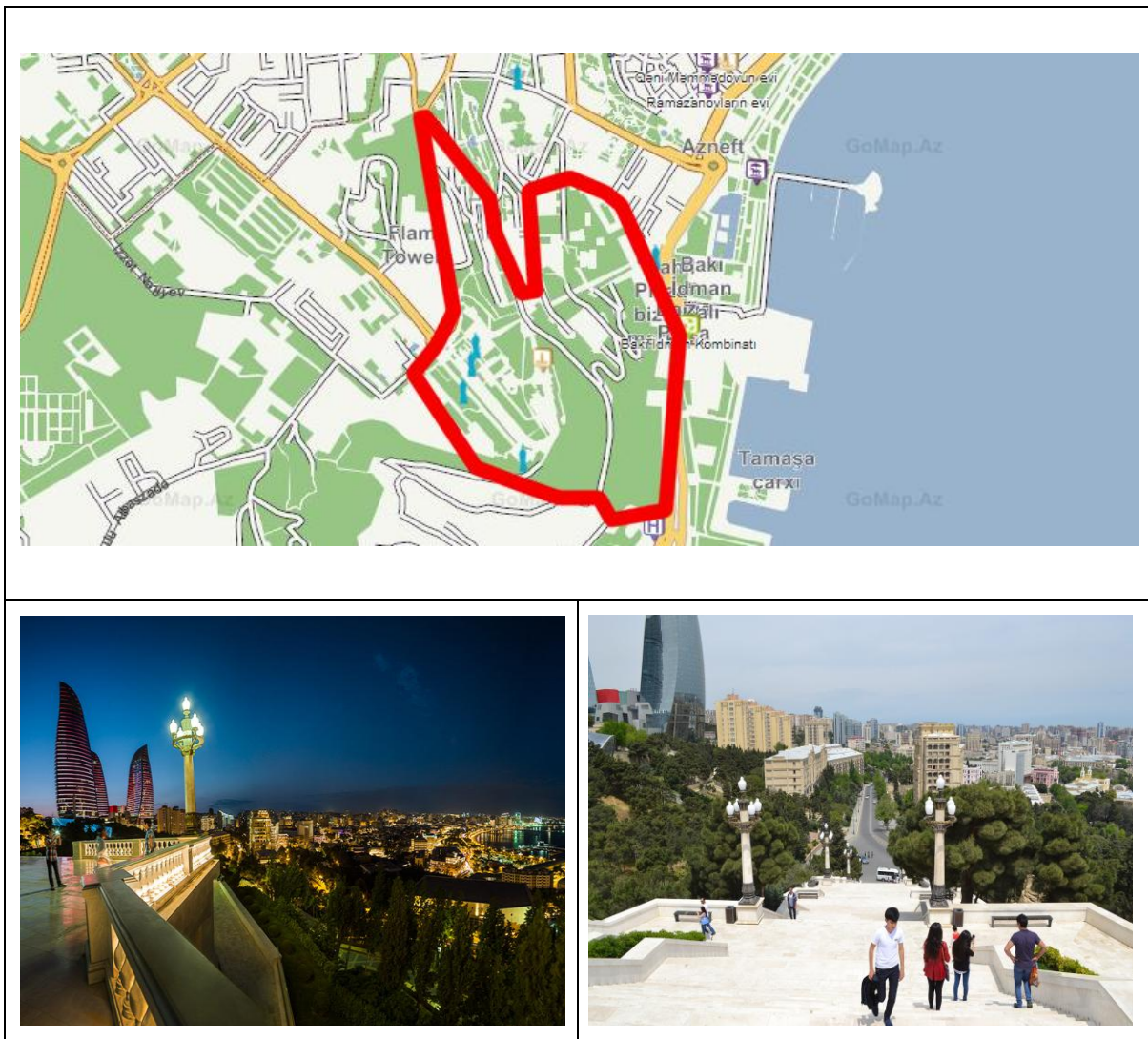
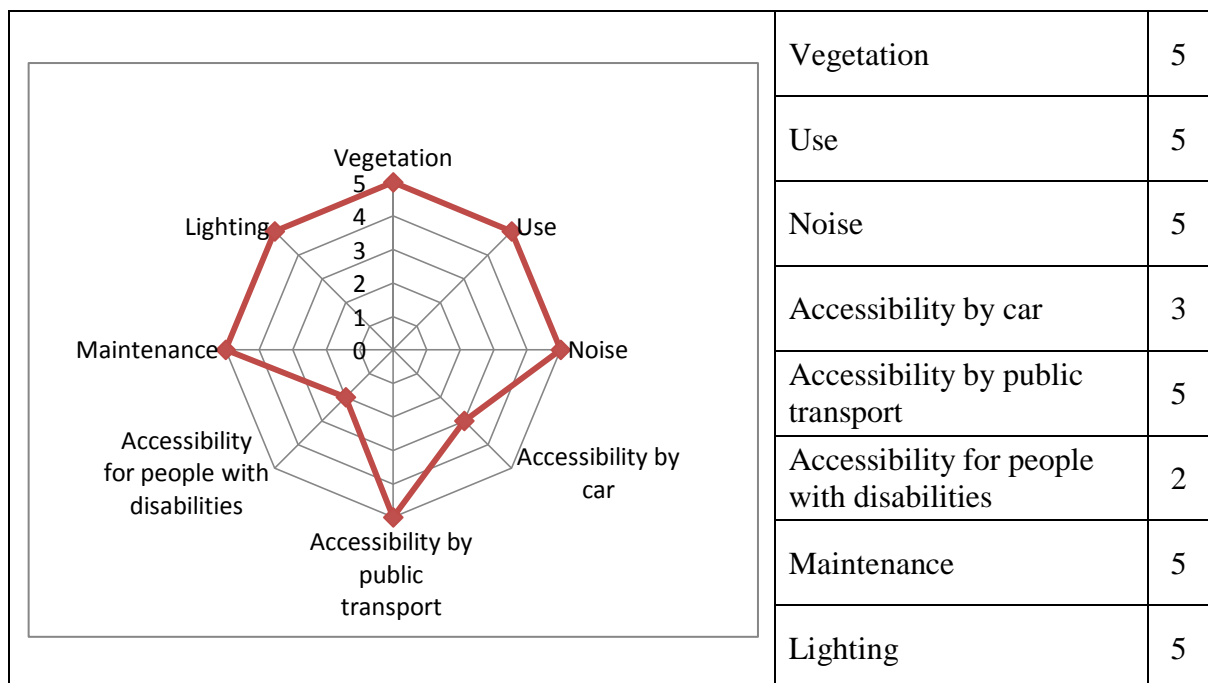


Figure 21. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

In 1918 was built a park. The name of the park was "English Park," because there was buried bodies of English soldiers who died during overthrow a Russian Imperator. In 1920 the place was destroyed completely, and bodies removed from this area. At the same year, the new park was built. In 1939 the monument of "Sergey Kirov" was established. After that, the name of the park changed. The park named after Sergey Kirov. Landscape architect of the park was Lev Aleksandrovich Ulin. Sculptor of the monument was Pinkhos Sabsey. The monument was so big that it could be seen from all over the city. The restaurant, theater, funicular and ceremonial house built in the territory of the park. The restaurant "Drujba" opened during the 1950s. In the 1960s construction of Green Theater started, and just in 1990, the theater was opened. As the same time as theater, funicular was

built. The funicular has joined the park with Boulevard. In 1982 the new ceremonial house "Gulustan" was opened. Architects of this building was an L. Alirkhonov, N. Hacibekov and F. Rustambekov. The monument of Kirov was demolished in 1991, after the collapse of USSR. After a tragic situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan, the bodies of people who killed during the war were buried in the area of the park in January of 2009. Moreover, that is how the Alley of Shahid was opened. The huge reconstruction in the park was from 2011 till 2013.

Species of plants: oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, pine tree, elm tree and ornamental shrubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 10 and 12P.M. The most used part of park is view point

The park does not have a good access for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Metro connection is 5 minute walking . Parking area is limited.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.18. Filormoniya Park

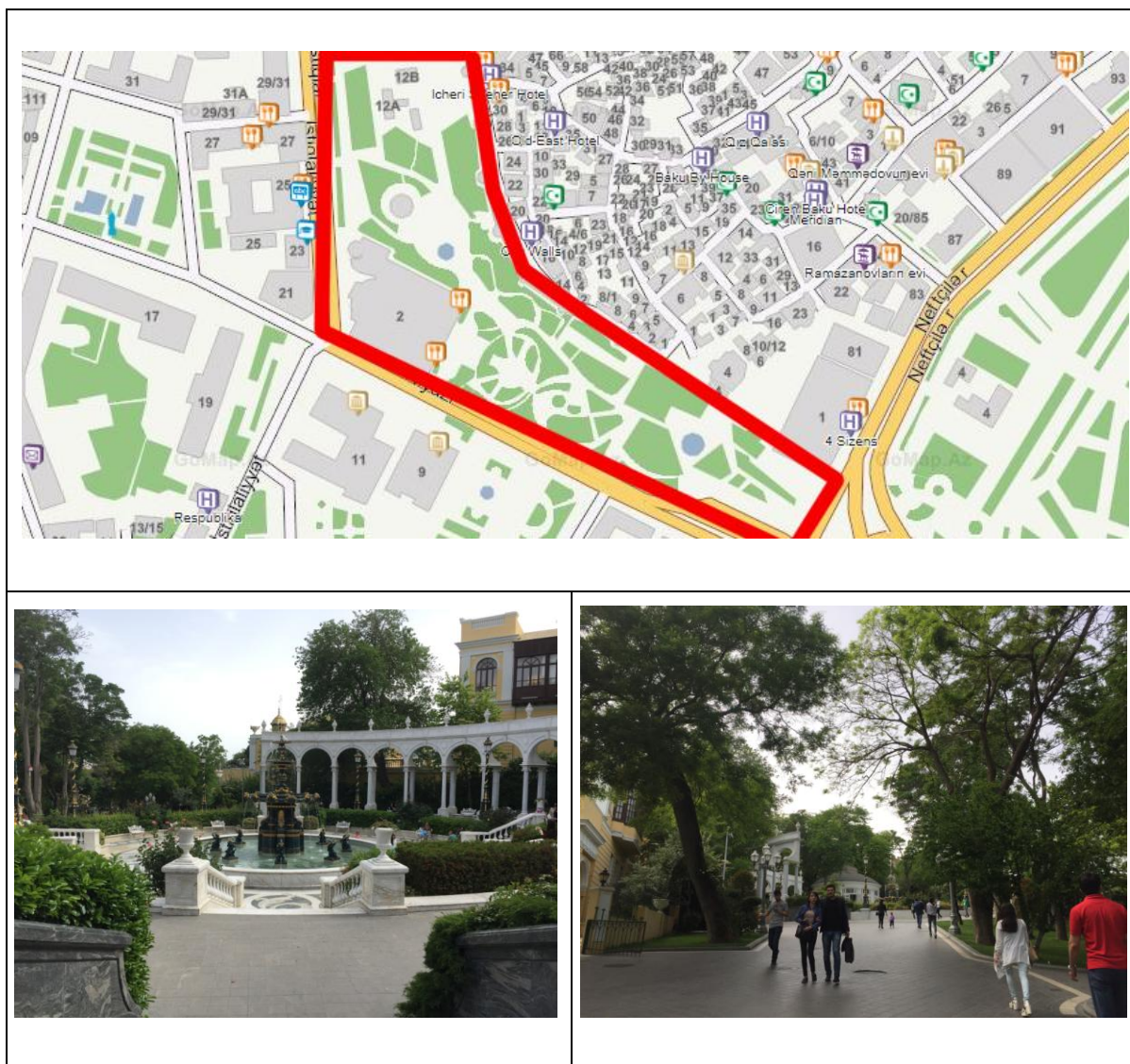
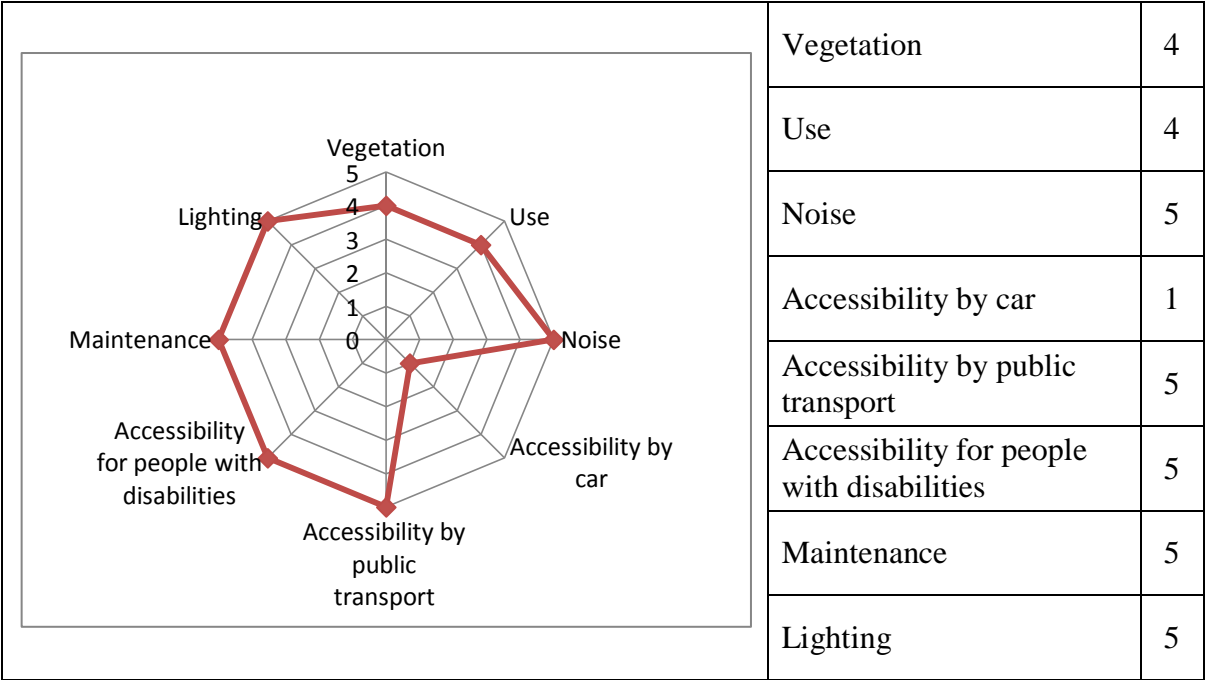


Figure 21. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

Park built in 1830 by order of Governor R.R. Khoven. The name was "Seher Park." It was the only park in Baku long time. In 1859 when the tower of old town demolished, the territory of the park was increased. After the name of the park changed to "Mikhail." The park named after the brother of Nikolay II. The house of Governor was next to the park. That is why people start to call park "Gubernator." There is fountain In the middle of the park. Built in 1870. It was changing all in past year, but shape and place always were the same. When Azerbaijan was under USSR the name changed to "Pioner Park." After the monument of Vahid Eliaga constructed, the name of the park changed to "Vahid." In 1910 began construction a building of Philharmonia. In 1912 a construction completed. In 2009 park was renovated and was renamed to "Filormoniya Park."

There is a round shape fountain.

Species of plants: oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, mulberry tree, pine tree, palm, acacia tree, elm tree, Persian ivy, ornamental shrubs and roses.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 7 and 9 P.M. The most of the visitors were couples. The most used part of the park is around a fountain.

The park has an access for people with disabilities. The public transport connection is good. Metro connection next to the park.

Park is well maintained. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.19. Xagani Park

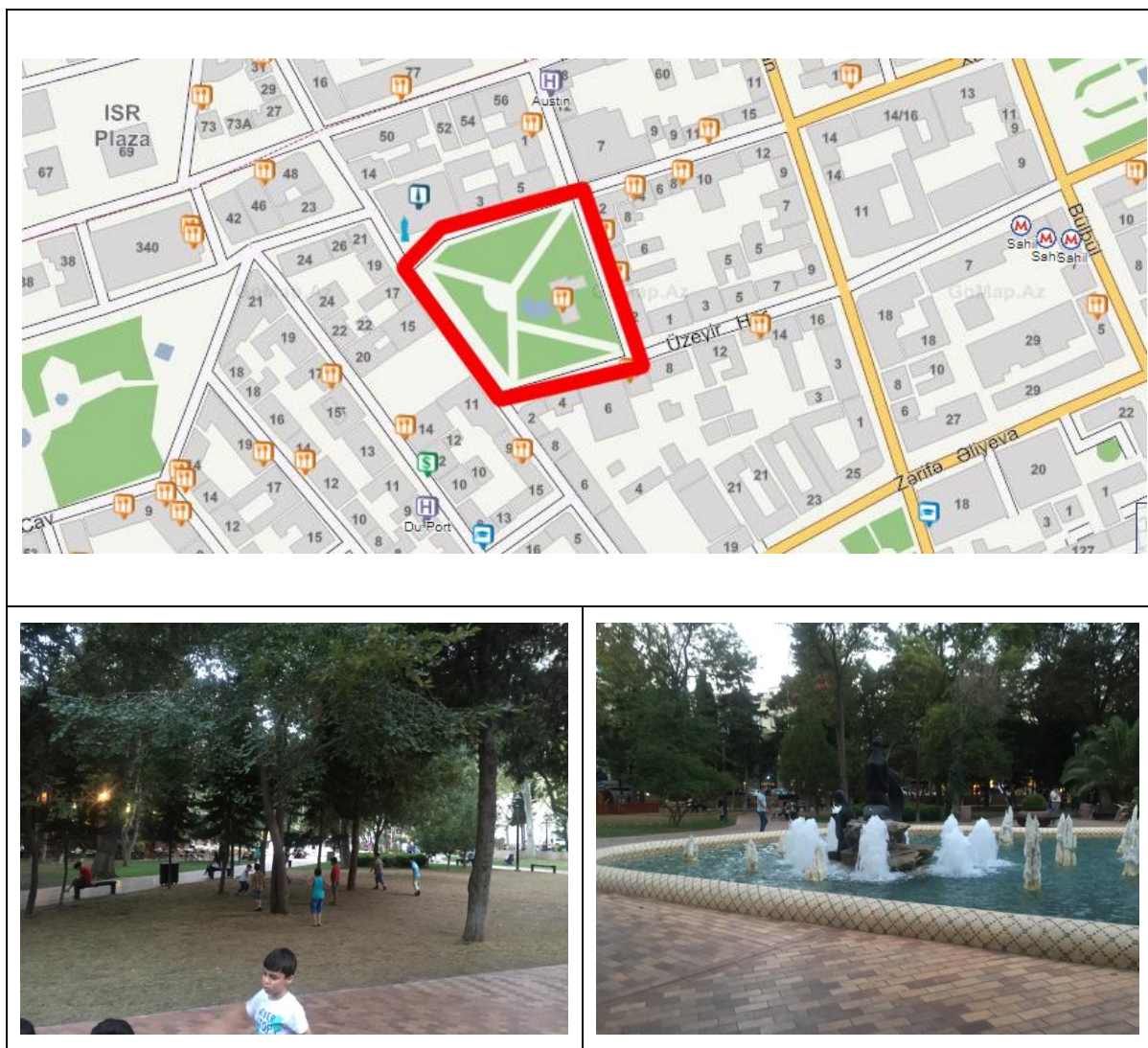
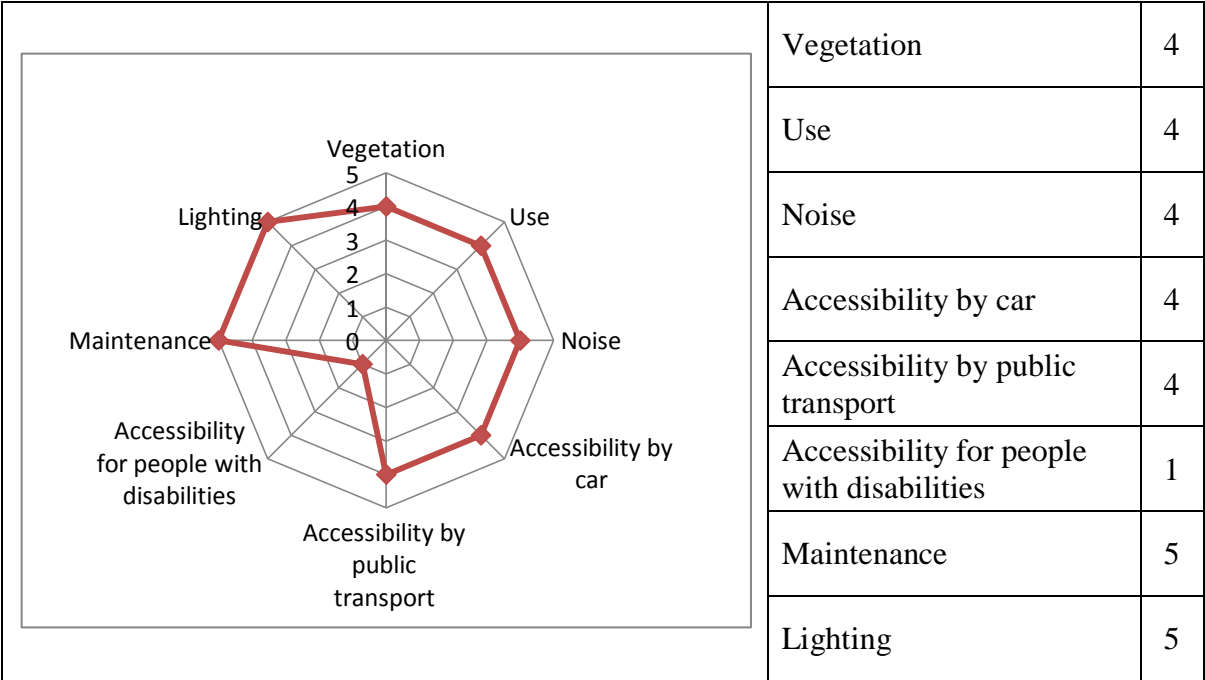


Figure 22. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

The territory of the park was an empty place. There were a bad smell and dirt in the area. Counting all these factors, the governor ordered to build a park in that territory. Park was built at the end of the 19th century. Historically the name of this park was "Marenski' park. Following years name of the park was changed to "Molokan." Molokan means orthodox Christians. In 1850 by order of Russian Imperator, some people were sent to Azerbaijan. One of the cities where people have settled down was Baku, nearby of this park. These people had an orthodox Christian religion. That is why people started to call this park "Molokan." When Azerbaijan was under Soviet Union Park was renamed to "9 Yanvar". Renovated two times. This name is given in honor of Bloody Sunday (1905). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the park name was changed to "Hashim Aliyev." Later the name of the park was changed and named after "Xagani." Xagani was a writer.

There is a fountain in the of the park. Symbol of this park is monuments in the center which built inside of fountain. "Three girls" monuments is standing on natural stone. The playground is for the kids between 3-9 years. Restaurant "Sufre" located behind the fountain.

Species of plants: palms, spruce, ash tree, elm tree, palm, oak tree, ornamental shrubs and roses.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park increase between 6 and 10P.M. The most used parts of park are children's play area and cafe.

The park does not have a good access for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Metro connection is 5 minute walking . Parking area is limited.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is dense.

4.1.20. Sahil Park

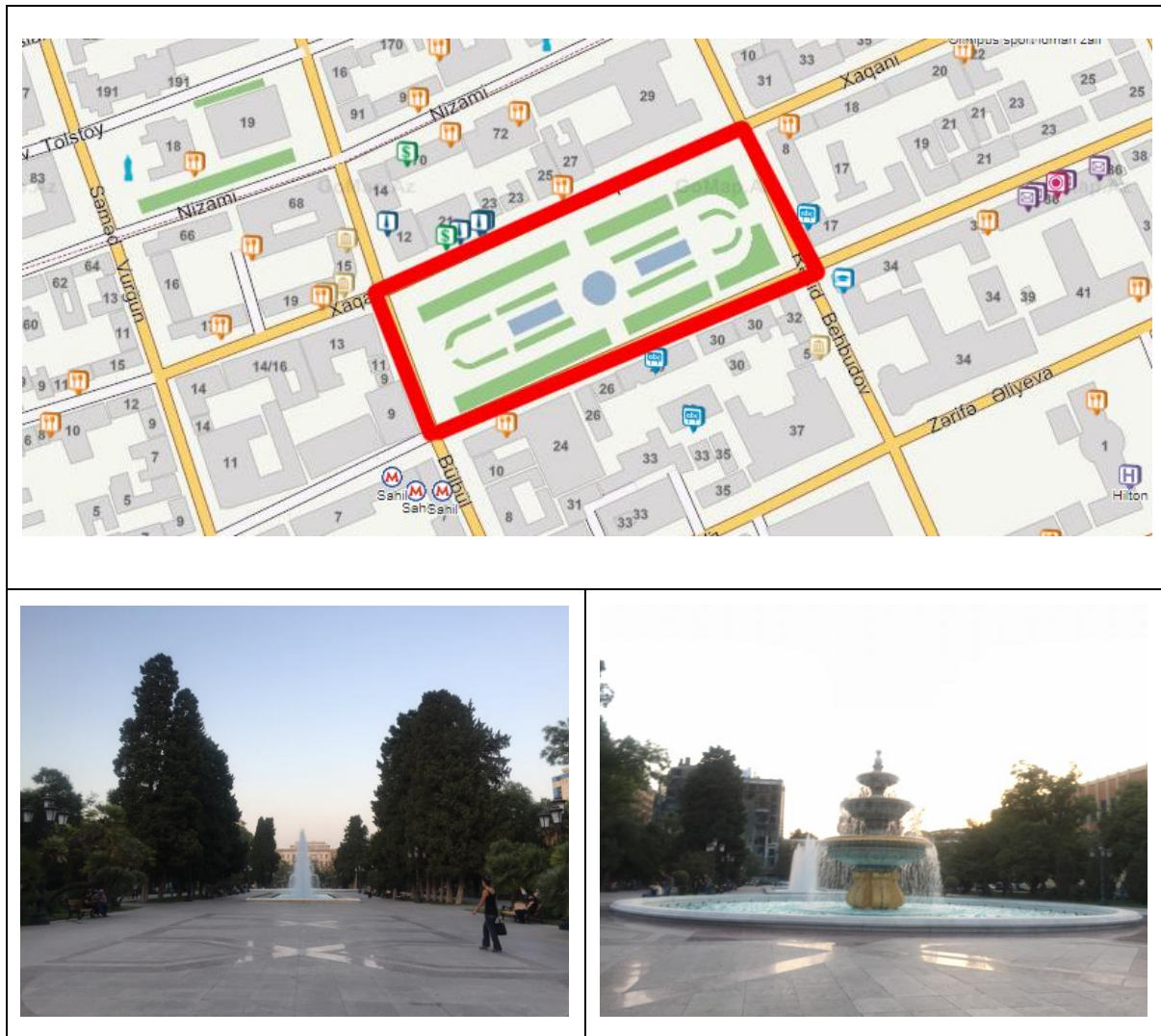


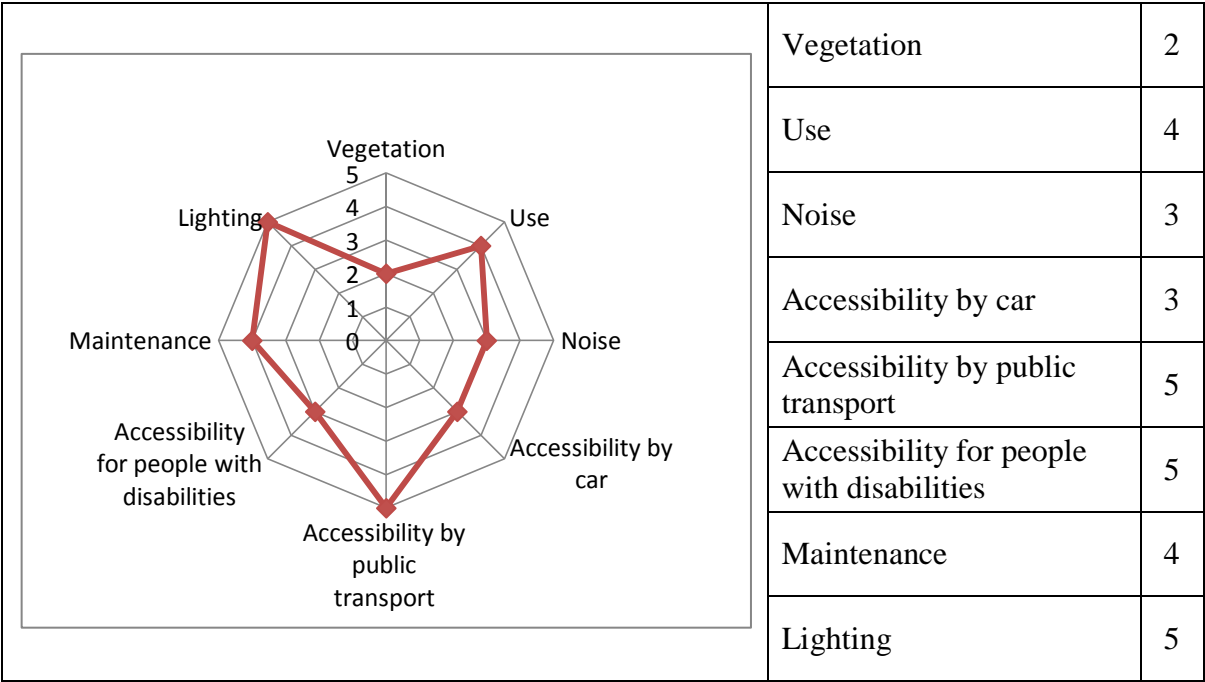
Figure 23. Park photos and map. Author's photographs.

In 1904 was signed a permission about establishing the park. Approximately 12 years this territory was empty. The Duomo of the city wanted to build houses in the territory, but the very known person of Azerbaijan Hasan bay Zirdabi turned that situation. He assured that this territory is perfect for the park. After 12 years they planted small trees in the territory and just after this place started to be a park. There was an exchange building, and that is why people named that park "Exchange." Near the park was a wooden building of circus which named after brothers Nikitin. One day this building burned down. The new building of circus moved to the territory of the park. The circus had a round shape. It used as a circus and cinema. After that situation, the park was called "Zencirli." Along the perimeter of the park was a fence. In 1918 after the city had released of Armenians and Bolsheviks by the turc-caucasian army, the training held in the territory of the park by an army of Nuri Pasha. The park name changed to "Giyyet" of the suggestion of Nuri Pasha. This name

also didn't last a long time. In 1920 in the territory was buried the bodies of 26 commissars. Moreover, after the park called “Square of 26 commissars of Baku”. In 1958 monument with eternal fire was built on the place where bodies buried over a period of 40 years. In 1968 the Pantheon was constructed around the monument over a period of 50 years. After the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics park was renamed to “Sahil.” Sahil means the seaside.

There is a round shape fountain in the middle of the park. Also two rectangle fountains.

Species of plants: oak tree, cedar tree, ash tree, pine tree, palm elm tree and ornamental shubs.



On a day when I visited a park, the number of people entering the park was the same all the time Mainly people used this park to walk throw.

The park have a good accessibility for people with disabilities. Public transport connection is good. Metro connection is next to the park . Parking area is limited.

Park is maintained good. All the benches are in good condition. Vegetation is sparse.

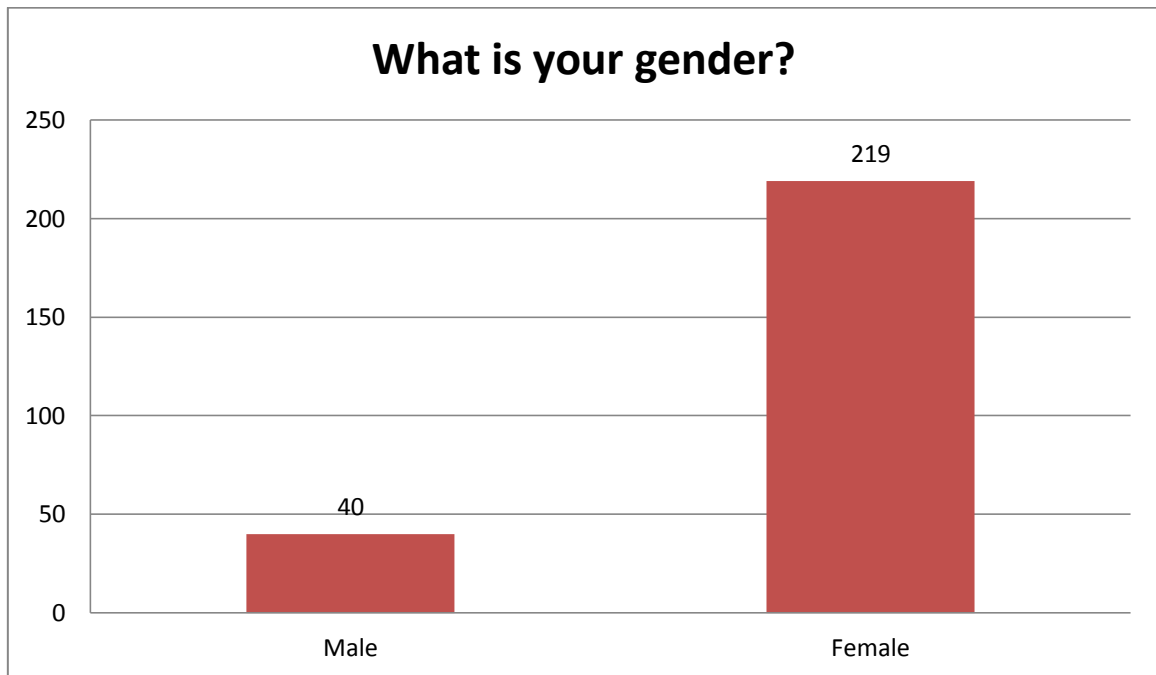
Table 2. Summary table (1- Very poor, 2-Poor, 3-Fair, 4-Good, 5-Very good

№	Name	Vegetation	Use	Noise	Accessibility by car	Accessibility by public transport	Accessibility for people with disabilities	Maintenance	Lighting
1.	Yasamal	3	4	4	3	3	1	5	5
2.	Zarifa Aliyeva	5	3	4	3	3	4	1	1
3.	Huseyn Cavid	3	3	1	1	5	5	4	5
4.	Heydar Aliyev	2	3	1	1	5	4	5	4
5.	Yasamal Rayon	3	3	5	3	2	1	5	5
6.	Izmir	5	4	4	2	2	2	5	5
7.	Milli	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
8.	Samed Vurgun	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	5
9.	Koroglu	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	3
10.	Zorgi	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	3
11.	Ataturk	4	4	2	3	5	4	1	1
12.	Narimanov	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	3
13.	Bineqedi Rayon Heydar Aliyev	5	4	5	3	2	2	5	5
14.	Dede Qorqud	3	5	4	3	4	2	5	5
15.	Zabitler	5	5	4	1	3	1	5	5
16.	Qish	1	2	1	5	4	5	5	5

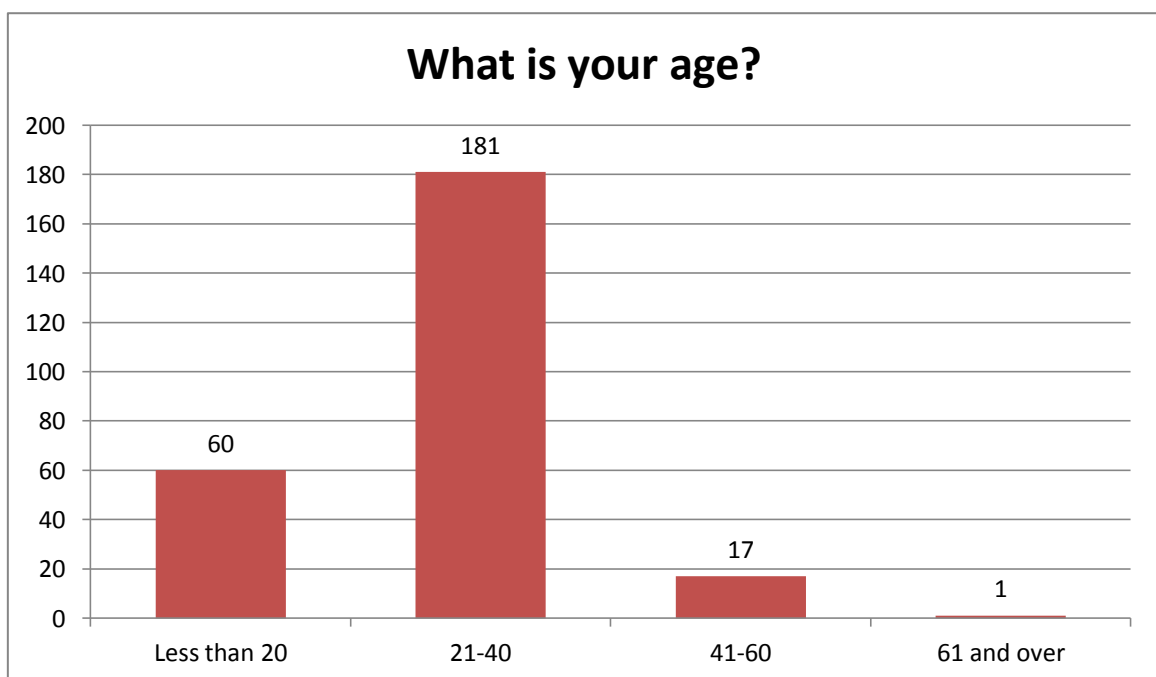
17.	Dagustu	5	5	5	3	5	2	5	5
18.	Filormoniya	4	4	5	1	5	5	5	5
19.	Xagani	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	5
20.	Sahil	2	4	3	3	5	5	4	5

4.2. Questionnaire

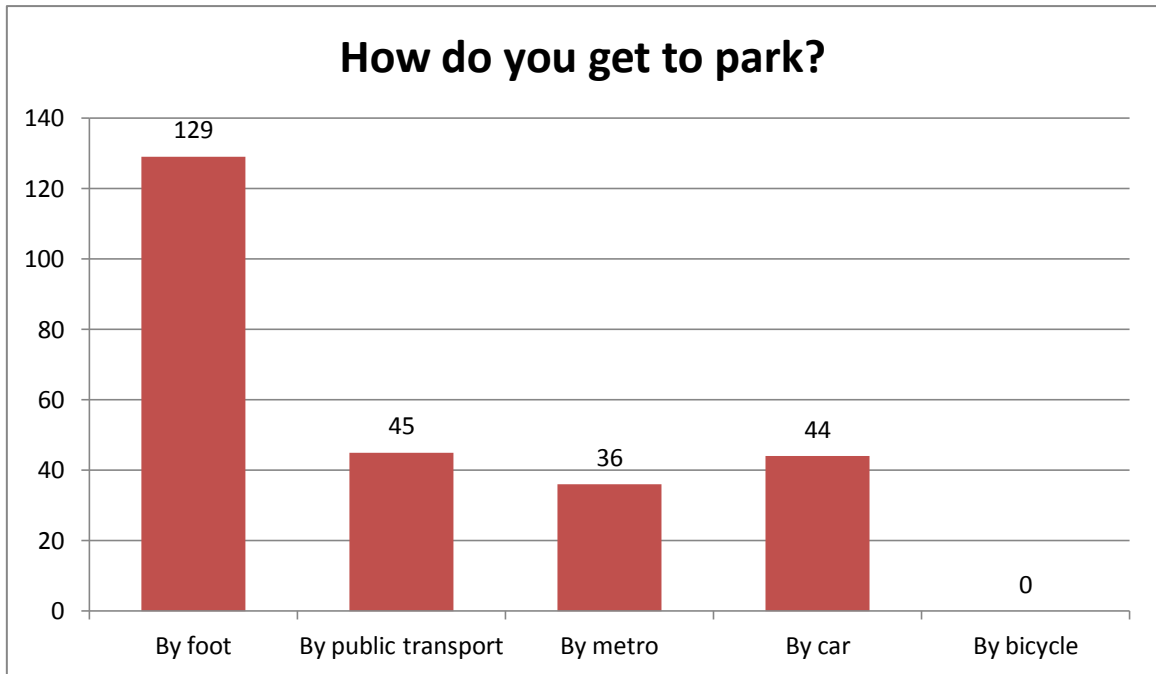
To understand what people think about parks the questionnaire was made in the Google survey. 260 people have participated in the questionnaire.



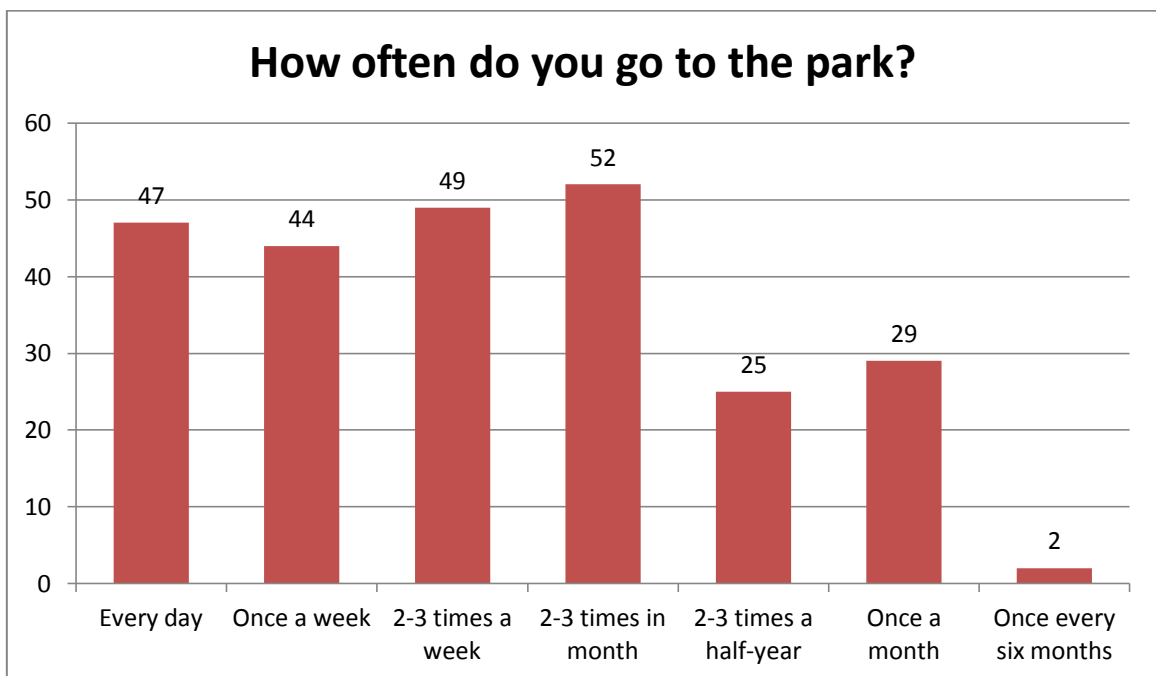
The Gender of people who took a park in this survey. 219 were females, and 40 were males. This shows us that most of the respondents are females.



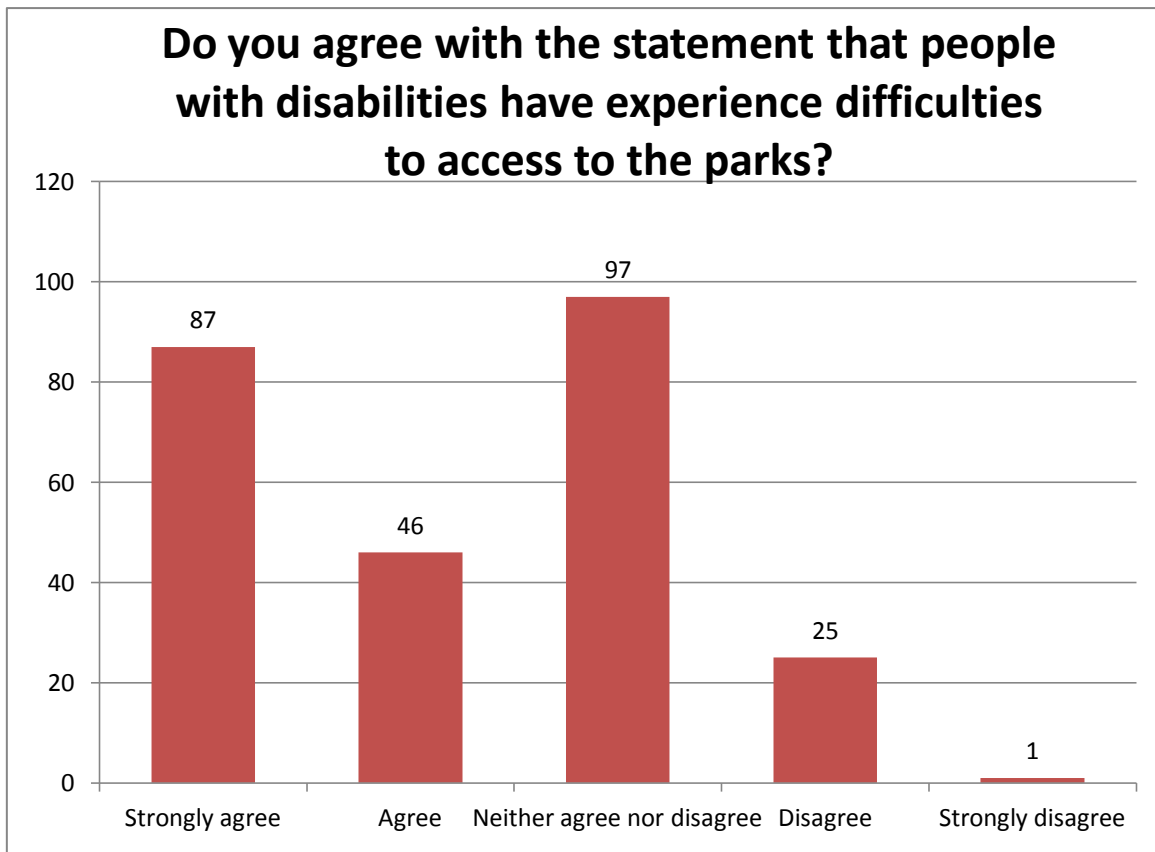
The age of people who took part in the survey. 181 people are 21-40, 60 people are less than 20, 17 people are 41-60, and one person is 61 and over.



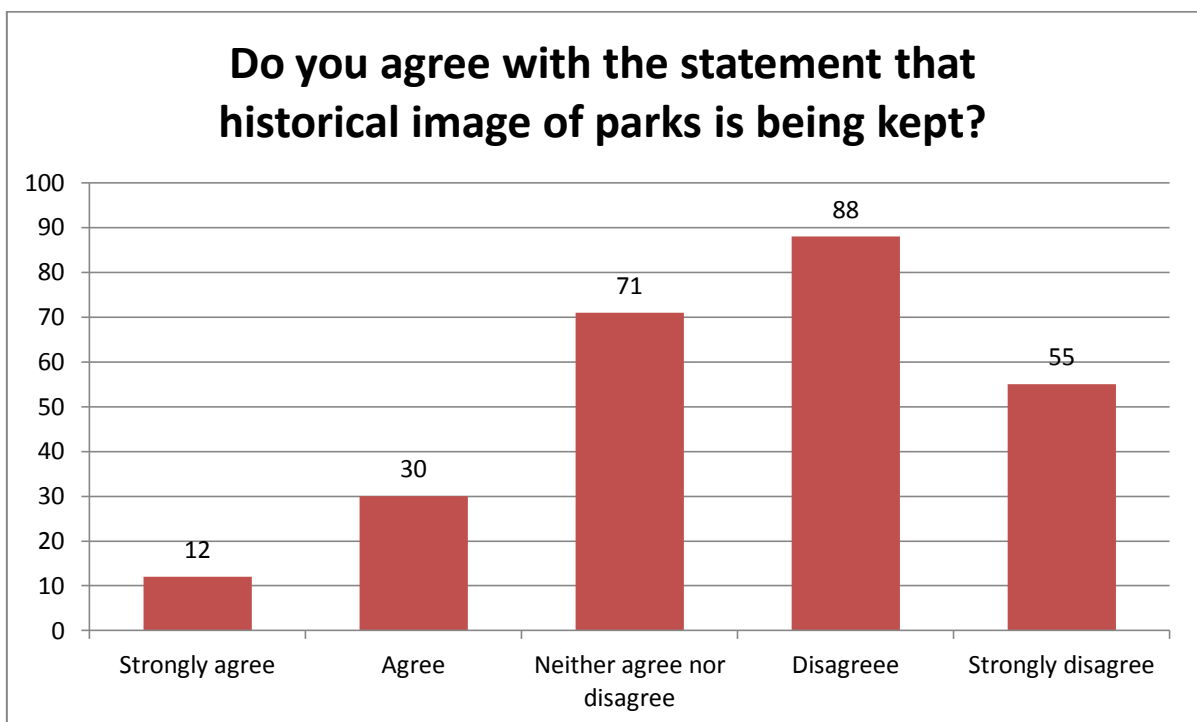
133 people go by foot. 46 people use public transport. 36 people use metro. 44 people use car. No one use a bicycle.



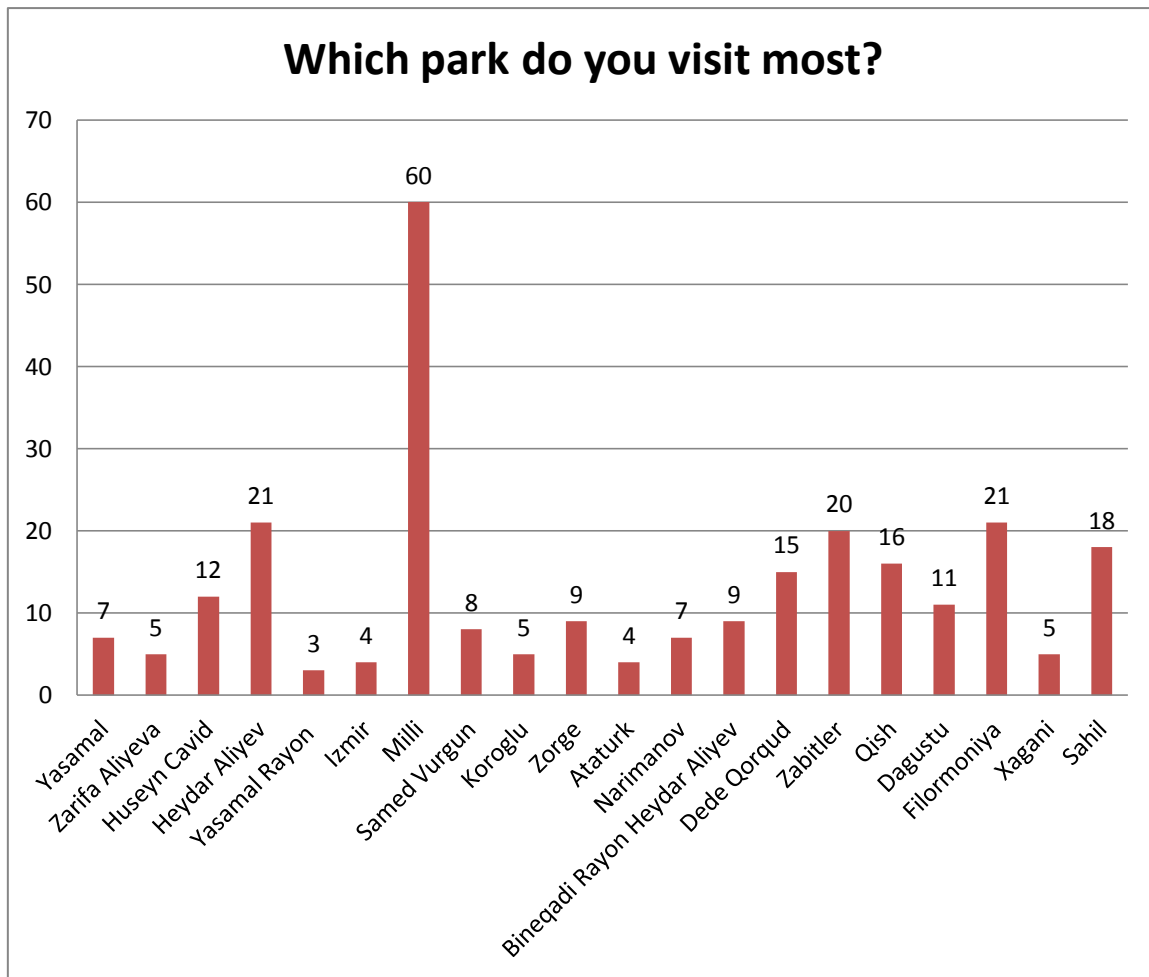
52 people go to the park 2-3 times in a month. 49 people go to the park 2-3 times a week. 47 go to the park every day. 44 go to the park once a week. 29 go to the park once a month. 25 go to the park 2-3 times a half year. 9 people once every six months. Moreover, three people said they mostly go every day to the park in spring/summer times.



97 people neither agree nor disagree. 86 people strongly agree. 46 people agree. 25 people disagree. 1 person strongly disagrees.



88 people disagree. 71 people neither agree nor disagree. 86 people strongly disagree. 55 people agree. 12 people strongly agree.



60 people chose Milli Park. 21 people chose Filormoniya park. 21 people chose Heydar Aliyev park. 20 people chose Zabitler park. 20 people chose Sahil Park. 16 people chose Qish park. 15 people chose Dede Qorqud park. 12 people chose Huseyn Cavid park. 11 people chose Dagsustu park. 9 people chose Binegedi Heydar Aliyev park. 9 people chose Zorge park. 8 people chose Samed Vurgun Park. 7 people chose Narimanov park. 7 people chose Yasamal park. 4 people chose Izmir park. 5 people chose Xagani. 5 people chose Zarifa Aliyeva park. 5 people chose Koroglu park. 4 people chose Ataturk park, 3 people chose Yasamal Rayon.

5. DISCUSSION

The aim of the author was to show:

- How parks developed from USSR till the independence times in Baku
- Accessibility, functionality and quality
- Preference of people
- Modern parks in Baku.

Studying the theory helped to get knowledge about benefits of urban green areas and themes that are important to learn about the topic.

Visiting the chosen parks were very important part of the thesis. This helped to collect the data.

The research showed that parks have a big impact in the Baku. During last year's, parks in Baku became a surprisingly beautiful part of the city. People can feel the nature, without leaving a city.

The problems of developing parks discovered during writing thesis divided into three groups. The first group provides that most of the parks do not save existing landscape and nature. The second group is artificial landscape. Last years it is getting very popular to make artificial parks. Third group shows, parks have too much marble covering which make people feel uncomfortable. In the winter time when it is snowing or raining the grounds of parks becomes very slippery.

The historical image of Baku is not saved. After the Soviet Union, recording to the site analyses all the monuments in parks were demolished, and parks reconstructed. One hundred seventy-four respondents agreed that the historical image of parks is not persisted.

Exploring the historically defined and evolving ideas about the parks in Baku, we understand that there is always and everywhere unchanged type of Azerbaijani park. Their external image and content, structure and material are always specific, peculiar and change not only in different historical periods, but depending on the specific natural.

It is true that public parks are necessary for the healthy and happiness of the town-dwellers. Park are not sufficient for the large population of a city. Hence, it is suggested that our

parks should be multiplied in number. They should be upgraded and their standard should be raised.

Every park is unique for its location, size and facilities. Parks provide space for neighbourhood residents to interact with each other and meet new people. They're also great spaces for events and for people to engage in recreational activities. This allows people to develop a sense of community. A park is perfect for a picnic, a concert, or a farmer's market.

Increasing the number of parks and recreational facilities in a neighbourhood also reduces crime rates, especially among youth. By giving young people a safe place to interact with one another they keep them off the streets and out of trouble.

Whether lighting actually increases safety or not, it certainly makes people feel safer; lighting is regularly one of the most requested new features. And if people begin to feel more comfortable in a park, it will become safer simply by being better used.

Female users come to the park in the morning time. Most of them comes to the park to run.

Management strategies play an important role in park safety because certain approaches can establish a more visible parks staff presence. Most traditional maintenance operations do not generally encourage involvement between park users and parks staff, although greater interaction between them will put a more human face on parks and enhance other safety-related initiatives.

Some parks definitely need more facilities. More facilities bring more people to the park. Some of the parks are boring, because there is nothing to do, even children do not have place to play.

Parks which are located between highways have a lot of noise in the park. Better vegetation can help to provide more calm places for people.

All the possible ways to access park were checked during visit to the park.

Most of the parks have cafes. This is one thing that is expected to find in parks of Baku. Thinking about cafes, most of them are not used. People do not go there usually, because parks are a place where they want to go and to feel the fresh air. Some parks have an open

air cafes, and in summer time they are well used. Users of this cafes are men. They go there to play a board games.

I believe, parks are a useful part of our life.. Not only they bring us close to nature, they also provide necessary oxygen and greenery which is lacking these days in the urban areas full of concrete buildings.

5. CONCLUSION

What are the factors that affect the preferences for the park use in Baku?

Nowadays parks used as a place for rest, physical activities and spending time with family and children. Parks can provide healthy recreation for all age people. According to the results of the questionnaire, we can say that people prefer parks which have a lot of green areas, facilities and beautiful views. Park located near people's apartment are the most visited. However, there are also individuals who go to parks which are their favourite, even if it is far away.

Being outside and playing in nature is crucial for the healthy development of children. Learning to play in nature improves hand eye coordination. Regular time in nature also improves the child's ability to learn and training the brain to focus better. Children who spend a more time in nature also experience better emotional stability and improved mental health.

Parks also provide great opportunities for parents to bond with children, and for children to make new friends in the neighbourhood. A big park is also a great place for a child's birthday, giving them the opportunity to run around safely and learn to appreciate nature.

What is the conditions and maintenance of parks in Baku?

Overall, good maintenance plays a vital role in park safety. The presence of graffiti, litter, vandalism, poorly maintained paths or planting can contribute to a perception of lack of safety. They suggest that an area is uncared for, and has minimal supervision. If ignored, a cycle of abuse is likely to occur in which legitimate users start to avoid an area as physical conditions deteriorate. The result is that parks can be taken over by inappropriate users and uses.

Increased lighting, surveillance, maintenance and use of graffiti-resistant materials can decrease the occurrence and extent of graffiti, vandalism and inadvertent damage in a park. In turn, the area will project an image of being well cared for and users will feel safer. Generally, well-maintained areas enhance perceptions of security.

According to the analyses most the park has good condition and well maintained. Few parks that have not been reconstructed after Soviet times have bad condition, and does not get enough attention from government for maintenance.

What are the accessibility conditions of the parks in Baku?

Accessibility has a major role in the park. Access to city parks has always been an important and ongoing topic for planners, landscape architects, and city officials. In the early days, urban parks were only found in upper-class neighborhoods, as those individuals realized the potential for city parks and had the means to create these spaces as well. Parks have since become a representation of equality, where everyone is allowed to share and enjoy the same space

Most of the park does not have access for disabled people, and that is a big problem. While planning parks in Baku, planners do not think about people with disabilities. Talking about access for people with disabilities, Baku is not entirely equipped for them. To access park people can use metro, public transport, car or can come by walking. People goes by walking if park is located near their apartments. Baku has a good public transport connections. Many new lines were opened last years. So the accessebility to the parks is getting easier.

What are the park facilities and functions that encourage or hinder the use of the park?

Unsafe parks are deterrent factors for people. Parks with weak lighting give an unsafe feeling. People do not want to go to the park where they have unsafe feelings.

Encourage the use of parks should be different facilities in the park. Sport equipment areas, bicycle routes and more vegetation can encourage people to use the park more. Hinder the use of the park is facts of bad lightning during night, quality of small architecture elements and marble covering of parks.

Moreover, parks provide shade in summers and can be used for basking in winters. People enjoy sitting under a tree or bushes which keeps them out from the hot sunshine in summer seasons.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1. Questions of google survey

Страница 1 из 1

Parks in Baku

Здравствуйте! Я учусь в Эстонии. Для моей диссертации мне нужно провести небольшой опрос. Прошу вас помочь мне. Спасибо!

What is your gender?*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

What is your age?*

- ☐ 20 and less
- ☐ 21-40
- ☐ 41-60
- ☐ 60 and more

How often do you to the park?*

- ☐ Every day
- ☐ 2-3 times in a week
- ☐ Once a week
- ☐ 2-3 times in month
- ☐ Once a month
- ☐ 2-3 times a half-year

How do you get to park?*

- ☐ By metro
- ☐ By public transport
- ☐ By foot
- ☐ By car
- ☐ By bicycle
- ☐ Дрыое:

Choose park, which you visit most*

- ☐ Zərifə Əliyeva Parkı
- ☐ Yasamal Parkı
- ☐ Hüseyn Cavid Bağ
- ☐ Heydar Aliyev Parkı
- ☐ Yasamal Rayon Parkı
- ☐ İzmir Parkı
- ☐ Milli Parkı (Bulvar)
- ☐ Səməd Vurğun bağ
- ☐ Koroglu Parkı
- ☐ Zorzi Parkı
- ☐ Atatürk Parkı(Genclik)
- ☐ Nərimanov Parkı
- ☐ Binəgedi Heyder Aliyev Parkı
- ☐ Yasamal Rayon Parkı
- ☐ Dədə Qorqud Park
- ☐ Zəbitlər Parkı
- ☐ Qış Parkı
- ☐ Dağüstü park
- ☐ Filarmoniya Parkı
- ☐ Xaqani Bağ
- ☐ Sahil Bağ
- ☐ Дрыое:

Please rate, the quality of elements in the park

	1	2	3	4	5
Urns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Toilets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Benches	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attractions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children playground	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cafes/Restaurants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sport areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vegetation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Do you agree with the statement that people with disabilities have experience difficulties to access to the parks?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the statement that historical image of parks are persist?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree not disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree